THE CITIZEN.

"Europe, not England, is the Mother Country of America."

VOL. XIV. NO. 51. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1895.—FOURTEENTH YEAR. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

A.O.H. GOSSIP.

Proposition by County President Lawrence Henely to Group Installation Ceremonies of Different Divisions.

The Advent of the Hon. Maurice F. Wilhere, Who Will Speak Here on New Year's Eve—He Should Have a Magnificent Reception—The Archbishop Will Preside.

The elections in the various divisions are almost finished, and it would be well if the officers of the divisions took into consideration the excellent suggestion of County President Henely respecting public installations. At the commencement of the present year much complaint was heard because visitors appointed by the County president did not reach several divisions for the purpose of installing officers. The dissatisfaction of 1895 can be obviated in '96 by divisions making arrangements whereby those residing in several sections of the city could be initiated in groups consisting of neighboring divisions. For instance, the four divisions located south of Thirty-ninth street and east of State street, namely Nos. 9, 29, 30 and 36, meeting in Kensington on a given date convenient to all, could be installed by the County president, assisted by the County officers. On another date the divisions south of Thirty-ninth street and west of State street, including Nos. 6, 10, 12, 15, 16, 23, 26 and 37, could meet either at Forty-seventh street and Ashland Avenue or at Fifty-first street and Wentworth avenue. Another district consisting of Nos. 2, 13, 14, 17, 19, 20 and 35, could assemble at Columbia Hall, Thirty-seventh and Halsted streets. On the West Side Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7 and 18 could easily meet at the hall occupied at present by Div. 7. On the North Side Nos. 3, 8, 11 and 48 could meet at 62 North Clark street. In five evenings all the division officers of Cook county would be installed—possibly in one week, from the 5th to the 11th of January. The new County board will meet on the 12th of January, and the enthusiasm awakened by the reunions incident on the installations would give considerable impetus to the new year's work. If it would appear advisable to the divisions to adopt the suggestion, early action would be imperative, to consult with the County president and complete arrangements. Let us hear from the brothers. There is no need of special meetings. The officers past and elect can take care of all the preliminaries and after receiving concurrence of Brother Henely issue invitations to members giving date and place where to assemble for installations.

The work of the committee of arrangements for December 31 is almost finished. There was a full attendance of all the divisions represented at McCoy's hotel on Saturday 14th inst. The programme committee reported completion of their work. Committees on press, printing and reception submitteed progress reports of a most satisfactory nature, while the sale of boxes and seats promised an excellent attendance. I am very glad to note the great interest shown, and beg the members attention to the fact that their representatives having now done their part it only remains for the brothers of the rank and file to sell tickets to make certain that every seat will be occupied. The need of energy in this respect cannot be too carefully impressed on the members, as the unfortunate idea of expecting "the other fellow" to do the work is somewhat prevalent among our people. We have taken a bold step and as some timid ones say, an injudicious one in selecting the Central Music Hall for our entertainment, but the men who recommended the enterprise were aware of the ability of our society to accomplish anything they undertook. I share in the confidence thus shown, and know the A.O.H. of Cook county can bring to Central Music Hall numbers exceeding those of any society in our city. I know there is no room for pleas of inexperience or lack of influence, and am compelled to say we will have but ourselves to blame if the result does not equal our expectations. We have every thing to attract the outsider and interest our own people. A programme of Irish music rendered by vocalists of undoubted talent. A prelate to preside whose name is enshrined in a niche of love in each Irish heart; an archbishop whose equable and kindly rule has endeared him as an ecclesiastical dignitary to every nationality of his cosmopolitan Archbishopric. The orator of the evening will come from the city of Friendship; a Hibernian speaker whose work, whose career, whose fidelity have won him the confidence of every true member of the A.O.H. From the best organized state of the Union will come the most promient Hibernian of to-day—Maurice F. Wilhere. With all this to offer as an incentive to work who will refuse to do his duty? I am certain none will be wanting in effort and our entertainment on December 31 will long be pointed out as the most successful ever given in the West by any body claiming kinship or connection with the exiles of Erin.

It is with considerable gratification I notice the increase of interest in Hibernianism shown by our friends on the Pacific slope. The correspondent of the "Frisco" *Nation* gives very encouraging accounts of the growth of the Order and the energetic administration of the present county officers. The leasing of A. O.H. headquarters on Ninth street is a progressive and excellent undertaking. The "Headquarters" include on one floor the lodge halls with anterooms, etc., and on the second floor are library committee rooms, billiard rooms, County Secretary's office, and bath rooms. In fact all the comforts of a club without the restaurant or sleeping chamber attachments are provided for the San Francisco Hibernians. I congratulate President M. J. Manning on the growth of the order in his county and trust the same healthy vigor will distinguish the work of the ensuing year.

Our esteemed contemporary the *Hibernian* of Philadelphia has a splendid editorial on the selection of officers of the county for the ensuing term. It says in part as follows: "In the selection of officers personal considerations should be thrown to the winds, small ambitions squelched and such a set of delegates elected as will benefit the Order in general and Pennsylvania and Philadelphia in particular. If the proper men be sent, this city may again have the honor of acknowledging one its citizens as the president of the Ancient Order of Hibernians for two years to come."

I heartily endorse the worthy ambition of our brothers in Philadelphia and acknowledge they are entitled to any honors possible for our National Convention to confer. Most signally was the foregoing concurred in by the Convention of Omaha in '94 when our friends in the Keystone state brought back in triumph two of their number as members of the National directory. We however of the West, the "wild and wooly West," the breezy windy West," if you will, but as we know it, the determined and progressive west, the united and factionless west, will ask recognition and encouragement from the A.O.H. at Detroit in July '96. We are not particular as to what office the convention will donate, but something we must have. We have material for any position, from National President to doorkeeper, and can warrant executive ability for any task no matter how onerous or responsible. We are modest and will not dilate on our stock of parliamentarians, eloquent orators or magnetic leaders, but assure our respected confreres that we have the best in the market. I am confident, however, the ambitions of the West will not interfere with the hopes and deserts of the East, but would mildly suggest one should not attempt to enumerate his chickens before the process of incubation is complete. The *Hibernian* gives much interesting information regarding the growth of the organization in all parts of the country, and our brethren in Pennsylvania are fortunate in the possession of so ably edited an official paper.

The result of the division elections should be sent county officers as quickly as possible to assist in correct publication of the county directory. ED.

DIV. 1, A.O.H.

At the last regular meeting of Division No. 1 there was an unusually large attendance. Six candidates were initiated, one admitted by transfer card, and about twenty propositions for membership were received. The election of officers took place, with the following result: President, Michael J. Maloney re-elected by acclamation; Vice-President, Michael Twohey; Recording Secretary, Patrick Ryan; Financial Secretary, William Territt; Treasurer, Jeremiah O'Brien; the two latter being elected by acclamation. The other officers, elective and appointive, are as follows: Marshal, P. Moore; Sergeant-at-arms, J. C. Fitzgerald; Sentinel, M. Nicholas; Standing Committee, Richard Kelliher, Chris. McLaughlin, J. J. Adamson, P. Mullaney, P. Herron. Auditing Committee, J. C. Fitzgerald, M. Lynch, Patrick Kelliher. Sick Committee, M. Twohey, Chris. McLaughlin, J. O'Brien, J. J. Adamson, Richard Kelliher, Patrick Ryan, J. C. Fitzgerald.

President Maloney, in thanking the division for the honor conferred upon him, a second term as president and by acclamation, took occasion to remind the members that Division No. 1 must become, in reality, the banner division of Cook county in 1896, and urged every member in the future to attend the meetings regularly, and to aid as best he can in increasing the membership of the division. He said the officers must attend the meetings regularly, and conduct the business of their offices as the constitution requires; he also said that he would not countenance much less tolerate in the officers some of the conduct he had heard complained of at the County Board meetings. This meeting was a grand success from a social as well as a business standpoint, and judging from the enthusiasm manifested during the proceedings Division No. 1 will, as its president predicts, certainly become the banner division of Cook county in 1896.

THE I.N.A. IN BOSTON.

On Sunday week a large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Hibernian Hall, Havre street, East Boston, to perfect the temporary organization of a council of the Irish National Alliance. The following officers were elected: President, George J. Lovett; vice-president, Michael J. Barry; recording secretary, Denis J. Donovan, financial secretary, Patrick Derby; treasurer, Bartholomew Moran; standing committee, William J. Flynn, Bartholomew Moran, Denis P. Donovan. The vice-president, Michael J. Barry, was in the chair, and President George J. Lovett read a eulogistic sketch of the life of Theobald Wolfe Tone, Ireland's great patriot of 1798, in connection with taking his name as the sponsor of the new council, which was received with enthusiasm and unanimously adopted. Addresses in support of the movement were delivered by William J. Flynn, Capt. John N. Cotter, Denis P. Donovan and others. Several proposals for membership were received.

FOR THE CITIZEN.

THE FLAG OF SIR AUBREY DE VERE.

BY VERE V. HUNT.

By the Shannon's green shore
Did the musketry roar,
And the yells of the foemen rang wild,
But there in the sky,
As grim fate to defy,
Waved the flag of Sir Aubrey De Vere.

The fierce Cromwell's band
At the word of command
Dashed on the old walls to destroy,
And, as the ripe grain
Is mown down on the plain,
They fell 'neath the sword of DeVere.

Oh my own Curragh Chase
Thy dear time-worn face
Has oft witnessed full many a scene
Today of deep sorrow
And gay joy tomorrow
Since Limerick first knew the DeVeres!

But a more stirring sight
Than that stubborn fight
You were never permitted to see,
Nor courage more true
Than was that of the few
Who stood round Sir Aubrew DeVere.

"By the dust of my dead"
The old warrior said.
"No Puritan enters my halls?"
"Though a Protestant I—
For King James will I die,
And with joy, 'neath the flag of DeVere!"

And the old Cavalier,
With a heart-stirring cheer,
Urged his brave Munster boys to the strife,
And to ankles they stood
In the wine-press of blood
That flowed 'round the halls of DeVere.

With a terrified cry
To where Shannon flowed nigh
Fled the woodcock and pheasant away,
And the mild timid deer,
All a tremble with fear,
Hid deep in the woods of DeVere.

And a pall as of night
Hid the sun's blessed light
From where Roundhead and Cavalier met.
But no Limerick man fled,
Though full many lay dead
Where they fell, 'neath the flag of DeVere.

Again and again
Came the Puritan rain
Of bullet and cannon and sword,
But as the moon rose
The Cromwellian foes
Fled dismayed from the lands of DeVere.

Oh home of my sires
How my spirit aspires
To see thee but once ere I die;
The Celts in this place
Seem a different race
From those who stood round old DeVere.

But though exiled I die
'Neath the blue western sky
Four thousand miles distant from thee,
Unknown and unnoticed,
I still can have boasted
My blood as the blood of DeVere!

CHICAGO, Dec. 14, '95.

OBITUARY.

MR. JOHN DOHERTY.

His many friends and relatives in this city will be grieved to hear of the death of John Doherty, which occurred at Cappamore, county Limerick, Ireland, on the 27th ult. His last illness was only of a few days duration, and as he was in his 86th year, old age may be assigned as the immediate cause of death. He leaves a widow and eight children, five of whom are in this country; his immediate relatives in this city are a brother, Michael, who lives with his family on West Jackson street, and a son also named Michael, who resides on the South Side. He was interred in the family burial ground at Kilshane, county Tipperary, a short distance from the romantic Glen of Aherlow where his boyhood days were spent. He was loved and respected by all who knew him as was testified by the large concourse of friends who followed his remains to their last resting place.

Rheumatism is caused by lactic acid in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and completely and permanently cures rheumatism. Be sure to get only Hood's.

Hood's Pills cure nausea, sick headache, indigestion, biliousness. Sold by all druggrists.

An Old Nurse for Children.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething should always be used for children while teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic and is the best remedy for diarrhœa.

THE NEW MOVEMENT.

Enemies and Conditions That Surround England, and That Must be Taken Into Account, by the Irish National Alliance.

How Great Britain Stopped Russia at the Gates of Constantinople, and How the Bear Meditates Vengeance On the Lion.

BY A. L. MORRISON.

If we are in downright earnest in the New Movement, we will employ our time in seeking methods to cripple and embarrass the enemy, and herein I suggest two plans which have the double merit of being beneficial in the highest degree to both Ireland and America. Previous to developing them permit me to glance at the situation. Every day the eastern crisis becomes more and more threatening. The awful massacres of peaceful Christian people by England's infernal ally, "the unspeakable Turk," have aroused all Europe, and such a spirit of warlike enthusiasm has not prevailed since Godfrey's Crusaders planted the banner of the cross on the towers of the Holy City. Any student of the crusades must discern a striking resemblance between those times and these. The parties to the strife are the same, and if the Turks are stamped out, as they ought to be, not only will the Christians be liberated, but the tomb of the Lord will be purified from the unclean touch of the infidel. If we have no Peter the Hermit, we have the press, which penetrates into every part of Christendom, and under the influence of its teachings Europe seems ready to precipitate itself again on the savage Mahomedans. But beside our feeling as Christians, what interest have we, as Irishmen, in "the impending crisis?" A very great interest, indeed, and it lies right on the surface.

England, who has been deaf to the pitiful appeals for help for the Christians in the past, and who cares not for them at present, has been busily engaged in deceiving the world and in temporizing with the Turk, and he being almost as great an adept in the tortuous wiles of lying diplomacy as England, has kept up a show of yielding to the demands of the western and northern powers (I almost said the Latins) without the slightest intention of doing so. If this game of deceit was being played by the Turk on the Bosphorus and the other Turk on the Thames, the whole matter would be glozed over, as it has often been before, and the Christians would be left again at the mercy of their atrocious enemies. But such is not the case now. France, Russia, Germany, Austria and Italy are also parties to the contest, and today's despatches tell us that the tortured Armenians, encouraged by the demonstrations of the powers, have flown to arms and already have met their murderers in open strife. May God give them strength and victory. While all of the great powers have interests antagonistic to England, Russia's overshadows them all. A glance at the Russo-Turkish war of 1887-8 will elucidate the present situation. At the close of that war, when the Russians occupied the northern shore of the Sea of Marmora, their scouts had penetrated the streets of Stamboul, and the conquest of Mahomed II. was on the eve of being reversed, the English fleet passed through the Dardanelles, drew up in line to cover Constantinople and save the Sultan from being driven from his palace. Thus checkmated, Russia halted in her career of conquest. We have heard of

"The patient search and vigil long
Of him who treasures up a wrong."

Russia has pursued the patient search, has kept the vigil long and has also treasured up that wrong ever since that memorable day. But Russian policy is far-seeing, and it was considered more prudent to bide her time than involve herself in a war with England, Turkey and Austria, and she could well afford to do so. She had taken from Turkey 74,580 square miles and 4,366,000 inhabitants, and divided them among her former provinces, of which Roumania, Servia and Montenegro are independent, Bulgaria is tributary and the Dobrudja is Russian. It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this last province to Russia. In extent and population it is very small, being only 4,900 square miles with 194,000 inhabitants, but lying, as it does, on the right bank of the Danube, and at its debouchment into the Black Sea, with Bessarabia on the opposite shore, also in the hands of Russia, the greatest river in Europe and all its immense trade is controlled by the officials of the Czar. Turkey's vast and wealthy European possessions are reduced to 61,000 square miles, with 4,790,000 inhabitants, more than half of whom are Latin and Greek Catholics, and as these are either surrounded by, or contiguous to, independent states, it is only a question of a very short time when they too will become independent, and Turkey will be driven out of that part of Europe which has been cursed and blighted by her detestable presence.

It has been well said that "Turkey is merely encamped in Europe," and when she has decamped she will not leave one useful or ornamental work to tell future ages of her occupancy of 500 years. Instead of making some advance in civilization, the Turks, of all the people of Europe, have actually retrograded. Their brutal Kurds are not as civilized as our wildest Apaches. They found Constantinople the most beautiful city on the earth, and they will leave it the most squalid and dilapitated. They are sensual animals, possessing all the brutality, but none of the noble instincts, of dogs. And this hideous blot on the closing years of the nineteenth century has been protected and fostered by England for many years. It may be said with absolute truth that she, by interposing between Russia and her prey, has become responsible before God and man for every drop of innocent Christian blood which has been shed by these human fiends from 1888 till now. For the causes of England's defense of "the unspeakable Turk" we must turn to Asia. The will of Peter the Great, whether true or spurious, has mapped out the policy which his successors have assiduously followed for over two hundred years, especially in pushing their conquests over the vast countries which extend from Astrakan, on the Caspian, to Afghanistan.

[CONTINUED NEXT WEEK.]

FORTUNE BROTHERS' BREWERY.

Among the most successful business enterprises started in Chicago can be truthfully classed the Fortune Brothers' Brewing Co., one of the oldest establishments of the kind in the city, and one that commands a splendid and ever growing constituency. It was established as an ale and porter brewery in May 1866, and did a flourishing business in that line up to 1879, when the growing demand for lager beer made the firm devote itself to the production of that popular beverage. Since the year last mentioned Fortune Brothers' beer has been famous throughout the city and its suburbs, and the output continues to increase day by day. The quality of the beer is excellent. It is pleasing to the taste, and both as a table tonic and a general beverage, cannot be excelled anywhere. Beer drinkers from Europe say it is equal, if not superior to any malt beverage brewed in Germany. The brewery buildings themselves are an ornament to the part of the city in which they stand and occupy an immense space, bounded by Van Buren, Desplaines and Pearce streets, with general offices on Desplaines street. The buildings are five stories and a basement, with cellars and all other concomitants of a brewery of the first class. They are constructed of pressed brick, with stone facings, and present a stately facade to the passer by. In addition to the brewing of lager and pilsener beer, Fortune Brothers do a great malting business, and this department of their establishment is also largely on the increase. The members of the firm have grown with the growth of Chicago, and are emblematic of the pluck, ability and perseverance which have rendered this city the wonder of the world. Both brothers are still in their vigorous prime and give strict personal attention to the business, in which they take a just and laudable pride. THE CITIZEN wishes them ever increasing prosperity.

THE HENRY M'GANN FUND.

[*To the Editor.*]

CHICAGO, Ill., Dec. 14.—Once again I take the liberty of begging space in the columns of your valuable journal for the inclosed list of subscribers to the Henry McGann fund. I would not have thought of undertaking such a very responsible and serious business were it not for the appeal which I received from well known Irish patriots in New York—men whose names are a sufficient guarantee for the responsibility which I assume. It is indeed a very delicate task to appeal for funds in such hard times for the average exile, but, when we come to look at the case in its proper light and reflect on the sufferings which poor McGann endured in that doubly accursed British dungeon, where so many of our countrymen have perished, I am sure that no liberty-loving person will hesitate to contribute a small sum toward the happiness of this old patriot, for, as Mr. Clarence S. Darrow said in his address at Central Music Hall Nov. 23, "We are ever ready to crown with laurels the memory of our deceased martyrs and patriots, but while in life, in some unexplained manner, we neglect what is their due from a patriotic standpoint;" therefore now is the time time to reverse this state of affairs and help them during life, and leave to other generations the commemorating of their lives and death.

I now appeal to you and through your paper its readers, who I am sure will not ignore the deserving appeal. Poor McGann is now on the verge of the grave, through the cruel treatment which he received from the hands of the brutal enemy. On this, the inauguration of the New Movement, it is time we should look around and aid those who have suffered in the cause. I can also assure you and the readers of THE CITIZEN and others that I have the aid, support and sympathy of Messrs. D. O'Connor, John Dowling, James Clarke and several other prominent Irishmen of this city.

Hoping you will kindly lend your assistance in this worthy undertaking, and publish the names of all who subscribe to this fund, I have the honor, sir, to remain yours fraternally in the cause of human liberty, PATRICK KANE,
1926 Archer avenue.

THE APPEAL.

One of the good and true men who in Ireland's dark days tried to loosen England's tyrant chain is Henry McCann of Glasgow. He has done his best, regardless of self, life or liberty. England—the unscrupulous foe of all liberty-loving people—immured him in her hellish dungeon, Portland Prison, for twelve years. From 1881 to 1893 he suffered a living martyrdom so often the doom of Irish patriots. Mr. McCann is now 71 years old, and we confidently appeal to his countrymen in free America to come to his aid and save him from the sad alternative of an English workhouse.

John Sullivan, chairman; John F. Geary, secretary; John Condon, treasurer, 304 West Fifty-fourth street, New Yark. Jeremiah O'Donovan Rossa, Patrick O'Brien (Rocky Mountain O'Brien), Maurice Allen, James Cohalan, Daniel O'Herlihy, James McKevitt, Daniel O'Mahony, John F. Kearney, Michael McCarthy, Michael O'Brien, Eugene E. Geary, Committee.

THE SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Following are the subscriptions to the fund received by Mr. Kane:

Martin Malloy, New Orleans, La.	2 00	Thomas F. Burke	1 00
Thomas Kelly	5 00	James Loftus	1 00
John McGovern	1 00	John Dowling	1 00
Martin Tyrrell	1 00	S. P. Reynolds	1 00
Tim Cullinane	1 00	Maurice O'Connor	1 00
William Creagh	1 00	L. R. Buckley	1 00
Michael Stanley	1 00	Maurice J. Walsh	1 00
Edward Stanley	1 00	Martin Gleason	1 00
Maurice Guerin	1 00	P. Krne	1 00
Patrick Mitchel	1 00	Edward Burns	1 00
Timothy Cronin	50	Eugene Nolan	50
Joseph Kirwan	50	Batt Mahony	50
J. J. Brennan	50	James Garvey	50
		Michael McDonagh	50

EDITOR FITZGERALD, OF MEMPHIS.

Honored by the Irish Club.

One of the largest meetings ever held by the Irish Club took place in Noonan's Hall on Friday night. Matters of special importance came up for discussion, and the meeting did not close until nearly midnight. When the regular business of the meeting was over, there was quite an agreeable surprise in store for one of the members. In response to a call from President Noonan, Secretary William Condon took the floor, and in an eloquent speech presented William Fitzgerald with a magnificent gold-headed ebony cane in the name of the Irish Club. "This presentation," said Mr. Condon, "is in recognition of the services rendered our people by Mr. Fitzgerald. Nine or ten years ago he came among us a stranger from the Northern land, but he has so thoroughly identified himself with us, and labored so zealously in promoting our interests, in defending our welfare, that we, the members of the Irish Club that he has done so much for since its organization, gladly embrace this opportunity of attesting our appreciation of him, and therefore present him, with the compliments and best wishes of the club, this token of our esteem and regard."

Mr. Fitzgerald was completely taken by surprise, for he had no intimation of what was coming. He accepted the beautiful gift in an appropriate speech expressive of the deep gratitude he felt for the honor conferred upon him. The cane is a beautifully polished ebony with a massive Greek wrought gold head, artistically inscribed "To William Fitzgerald, from the Irish Club, Dec. 15, 1895.—*Memphis Commercial Appeal.*

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints. Having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, and desiring to relieve human suffering, I will send, free of charge, to all who wish it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail, by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 820 *Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

ECLIPSES THEM ALL.

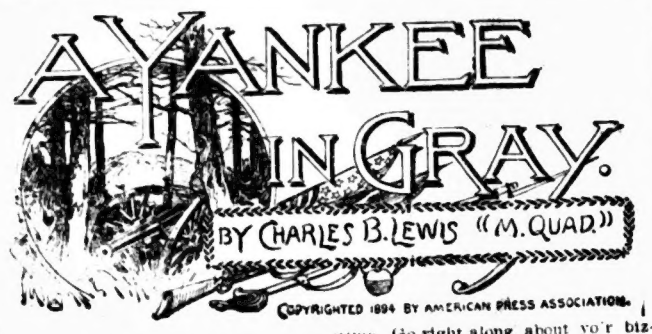
33 1-2 Hours From Chicago to Jacksonville, Fla.

The Monon Route, with its customary enterprise, has put on a new fast train that makes the run between Chicago and Jacksonville in 35½ hours. This train is composed of elegant Pullman perfected safety vestibuled, open and compartment sleepers, including drawing-room and buffet sleepers, as well as comforable day coaches, with Monon celebrated high-back seats. This train leaves Chicago daily at 8:32 p.m., arriving at Cincinnati next morning at 7:30; Chattanooga, 5:50 p. m.; Atlanta, 10:40 p.m.; reaching Jacksonville at 8:20 the second morning, in ample time to make connection with all lines for points in Central and Southern Florida. This is the fastest time ever made by any line between Chicago and Florida. FRANK J. REED, General Passenger Agent, Chicago. City ticket office, 232 S. Clark street. For time cards, pamphlets and all other information, address L. E. SESSIONS, N. W. Passenger Agent, Minneapolis, Minn.

Something Interesting to Every Family.

It is a fact well known to economists that more money is squandered in baking bread in a year than would pay half the rent. When you count up the cost of flour and its waste, fuel and other ingredients, families will soon discover that it is losing money. Families of workingmen will find it much cheaper to go to their grocer and buy Bremner's "Eureka" Bread. This bread is made from the very best Minnesota flour and pure milk from his own farm. Special attention is given to the bread ordinance, and every loaf has its full weight and at the cost of six cents per loaf.

For the new Irish National Alliance Lapel Button, write to JOHN BOGGAN, 226 South Halsted street, Chicago.



CHAPTER XIII.

Jackson retreated no farther than Strasburg. Shields advanced no farther than Winchester. Prisoners captured during the first year of the war were not held long. Within 30 days from the battle of Kernstown those members of Captain Wyle's company who had been taken prisoners were exchanged. Ike Baxter was among them.

Two days after the battle Kenton had reported to his company at Strasburg. It was known that he was captured with the others, and his truthful story of his escape found no believers except Steve Brayton. While the others declared that his escape was all arranged for by his Yankee friends, Steve gave him his hand and said:

"It's gettin purty hot fur yo' around yere, Kenton, 'cordin to what I see and hear. If yo' could surround and captur' a hull Yankee army and turn it over to us, the boys would think yo' un had some game to play. Reckon yo' know whar it all starts from?"

"I think I do."

"Can't no two fellers love the same gal without sumthin bustin sooner or later. I kin jest shet my eyes and see what the captain is layin fur. He un's achin powerful bad to hev yo' killed off or driv out or used up in some way. He wouldn't hev minded if half of us had bin wiped out down thar if yo'd bin one of the dead."

Two or three days after Jackson reached Strasburg Captain Wyle had an interview with him. None of his own company knew it, and what passed could only be inferred from circumstances which developed later on. It was announced that it had been decided to reorganize the guards as a cavalry company, and in the course of a week this change was effected, much to the satisfaction of the men. Just as it was finished Royal Kenton was ordered to report to Jackson again. He found the same stern, low spoken, plain looking man and received the same quiet greeting. The general adverted to the bravery of the guards at Kernstown, and then to Kenton's capture and escape and asked for the details. The latter at once realized that some one who professed to know all about it and who was seeking his injury had reported to the general. He, however, proceeded to give the particulars not only of his escape and his efforts to rejoin his command, but of the charges brought against him by Ike Baxter and the interview with General Shields. This portion of his adventure he had not spoken of to any one on rejoining his company. Jackson seemed to be thinking very seriously as Kenton talked. The facts just related no doubt surprised him and perhaps gave a different turn to affairs. After awhile he said:

"General Banks is pushing up the valley with a large force. I wish you to scout along his front and secure all possible information of value. Can you set out at once?"

"Within half an hour, sir," was Kenton's reply.

"And do you wish a companion?"

"I think I can do better alone, but if you think two might do better than one I shall"——

"Do as you think best, but report to the captain of your company that you have been detailed."

As Kenton left headquarters he felt that something was wrong. Just what it was he could not determine, but it seemed as if there were mistrust and suspicion. He had been thoroughly loyal in making his previous observations and reports, but an enemy was at work to discredit him. He was fully satisfied of this as he left camp on his scout. After reporting to Captain Wyle, who treated him with strict military etiquette, he went to his tent to make a few preparations. He had left it and was making his way out of camp when he was overhauled by Steve Brayton, who said:

"The gineral is sendin yo' off on another scout? Yo' think yo' ar' goin alone, but yo' hain't. I've followed along to tell yo' that the captain has put Reube Parker on yo'r track. Yo' know Reube? He hain't bin abusin yo' with his mouth as much as some others, but he's down on yo' and playin into the hands of the captain. I tell yo' to look out fur him!"

Kenton turned white with anger and started to retrace his steps.

"No, yo' don't," said Steve as he barred the way. "I fust took to yo' on account of yo'r sense, and I hope you won't lose it now. Thar's a game bein played, and yo' wanter come out on top!"

"Is it possible that after what has passed they still continue to look upon me as a traitor?" demanded Kenton in a voice broken with emotion.

"They do, but it's fur an object, yo' see," replied Steve. "It's all on account of the gal. If thar was no gal, yo'd be the first lieutenant or mebbe captain of the company today. If thar was a gal and no war, yo' and Wyle would hev fit a duel over her befo' this. One would hev challenged t'other."

"But, but"— stammered Kenton, boiling over to say something and yet not wishing to drag Marian Percy's name into the case.

"It's jest this way," interrupted Steve: "Yo' un's got the inside track, and thar's but one way to keep it—play to win. Beat the captain at his own game. Go right along about yo'r bizness, but keep an eye out fur Reube. He's put on yo'r track to sell yo' out, and he'll do his purtiest to please the captain."

It was true that Banks was moving up the valley. He had an army five times as strong as Jackson's, and he meant to annihilate the latter before re-enforcements could reach him. Kenton had set out in good time. It takes an hour to move a regiment of men assigned to a certain place on a march. It takes three hours for a brigade to march and countermarch and file out of its camp onto the highway. Divisions ordered to move at 7 o'clock a. m. are halting and lingering at noon. An army of 20,000 men with its artillery, baggage trains, ambulances, camp followers and beef cattle is a gigantic sloth. It must open its eyes. It must wink and blink and nap again. It must stretch and yawn and complain. It is as if a huge tortoise was trying to work loose from its shell.

Banks was getting ready for his move. Every report which Kenton received as he neared the front went to assure him of the fact. He was on foot, dodging from forest to forest and from field to field and betraying himself only to a few whom he knew could be trusted. After the first day out he became satisfied that he was being dogged by Reube Parker. The latter must also have been provided with a pass to take him through all Confederate lines, but though he hung to Kenton's trail he did not betray his presence except by accident. Everywhere along Banks' front were evidences that a forward move was on the tapis, and before Kenton's work was finished he had secured a pretty fair estimate of the Federal strength. Banks knew that Confederate scouts and spies would be seeking information, and he was guarding against them as much as possible by covering his front with scouting parties of cavalry.

Just before sundown on the second day of his scouting along the front Kenton came very near crossing a highway up which a Federal scouting party were quietly riding in hopes to come upon game of some sort. The rattle of a trooper's saber put him on his guard, and he had just time to sink down in the bushes to escape observation. Not

Just time to sink down in the bushes to escape observation.

so with the man who had been dogging him. He was aiming to cross the road lower down, and as he stepped out a dozen carbines were leveled at him, and he was a prisoner in an instant. Kenton was too far away to hear what was said, but we can relate it. Reube Parker no sooner found himself in the hands of the enemy than he asked for the captain in command and said:

"I don't deny bein a scout, and yo' see me yere in Confederate uniform with a pass signed by Gineral Jackson. Thar's two of us, and I reckon yo' might as well get the other one while yo'r about it."

"Do you mean that you were in the company of another Confederate scout?" asked the captain.

"That's what I mean."

"And where is he?"

"Round yere sumwhar, I reckon. If yo'll beat up the bushes purty lively, yo'll be apt to uncover him."

"I'll have the locality searched, of course," said the captain after a long, hard look at Reube, "but it strikes me you are a mighty mean man to give your comrade away."

"Yaas, I reckon it does," imprudently drawled Reube, "and mebbe I'd better tell yo' why. It's bekase he un's another of yo'—a reg'lar bo'n Yank who's mean 'nuff to sell out both sides if he could! Reckon he's got lots of news fur Gineral Jackson this time, and yo'll git a prize if yo' git hold o' him!"

CHAPTER XIV.

Ike Baxter's wife made her way to the Percy mansion to find everything in confusion. Every neighbor had fled, and such friends as remained were exaggerating the results of Jackson's defeat and retreat. Reports were brought in by this one and that one that Jackson himself intended to burn the town and leave only desolation behind him as he fell back. As a consequence, though brave enough during the early part of the day, night came to find Marian and her mother full of alarm. This was added to by Mrs. Baxter's appearance. Her errand appeared to be to give information of the servants who had fled in terror, and in this way she gained admission to the presence of the ladies, though as she left the kitchen Uncle Ben shook his head and muttered to himself:

"I nebber did like dem white trash folks 'tall, an I can't a-bear to hev 'em around. I know dat man ob hers, an de two ob'em together hain't worf shucks!"

The Percys had heard a rumor that several of the guards had been killed or captured at Kernstown, but had no reliable information. Mrs. Baxter gave the number and their names. The last name on her list was that of Royal Kenton, and she added the information that it was believed by all the surviving guards that Kenton was to be held responsible.

"I don't see how," quickly replied Marian as a look of pain and surprise came to her face. "He braved danger with the rest, and he was also made prisoner."

"I'm sure I dunno, but I'm tellin yo' what they all say," remarked the woman. "Didn't know but Captain Wyle had told yo' all how it happened."

"No. He has not been here."

"Everybody's cheerin and shakin hands with he un, 'cause he un was so brave. He un killed 10 Yankees with his sword in that fout. Gineral Jackson shook hands with him down at the tavern befo' all the people. Reckon he un will be made a grand ossifer fur bein so brave."

She had given Kenton a shot and Wyle a lift, as she thought, and satisfied for the time being she asked if she could be of assistance during the absence of the servants, adding that nearly the entire colored population of the town had fled, and that most of them would probably be picked up by the Federals and sent north. Under the circumstances her offer was eagerly accepted, and she had gained the point she was seeking. While Marian and her mother were nervous and upset over the situation, they had no thought of flight. It was certain that Jackson would retreat up the valley, and that Shields would occupy Winchester, but they were too sensible to fear that the town would be given up to sack. They were preparing to retire when they were aroused by the call of a citizen acquaintance who had made all preparations for flight and felt it his duty to warn them of the perils of the situation. He repeated the story that the town was to be burned and the valley laid waste, and added that news had been received from the front to the effect that the advancing Federals were applying the torch and dealing out death as they advanced. He advised them to lose no time in retreating up the valley. This information added the climax.

In the Alleghany mountains to the west, 50 miles away, was a rough but comfortable house surrounded by a few acres of land which Senator Percy had owned for years before his death and occupied with his family for several weeks in summer. There he had found good shooting and fishing and rest. After receiving the latest "news" and sitting down to wonder what they should do, mother and daughter remembered the place and its quiet location and soon determined that if flight was necessary it should be in that direction. It was out of the track of the armies, and they would not be disturbed, and they might hope that after a few weeks the Confederates would either regain permanent possession of the valley or that war would be at an end. The faith of the south in its soldiery was sublime, and it never wavered until the last gun was fired at Appomattox.

To decide was to act. While the ladies set about packing whatever they might need, Uncle Ben was told to have a vehicle ready for a move at daylight. When Mrs. Baxter was informed of the contemplated move, she promptly volunteered to go along, and her offer was as promptly accepted. It was not only a part of her plan to maintain an espionage on Marian, but to be on hand when opportunity might offer to favor Captain Wyle's cause. Such a flight would bring mistress and servant closer together. There was a grim determination about the woman worthy of a far better cause. She hated Royal Kenton simply because she believed he stood in the way of Ike's advancement. She would be faithful to Captain Wyle simply because it would assist Ike. She had always fretted because Ike had no ambition to climb up. His excuse had always been:

"Dod rot my infernal hide, but how's a feller goin to start? Show me a way to climb, and I'll git thar or die tryin!"

The war had opened a way. No matter if Ike was regarded as the poorest soldier in his company and the last one who would deserve promotion, he had made her believe that he was on the road to military glory, and that on his "success depended her opportunity to become somebody." She was ambitious even if poor and ignorant. In some way which she could not yet determine Kenton was to disappear, Captain Wyle was to wed Marian, and Ike was to become "a great gineral and ride around on a critter."

There was no sleep for any of them during the remainder of the night. Uncle Ben got a wagon ready to carry provisions and clothing and a few articles of furniture and the family carriage in which the women were to ride, and as dawn was breaking a start was made up the valley. They had company on the road. Four or five farmers below Winchester had set fire to their own houses and barns and come into town, and during the night artillery firing had created a new panic among the residents of the city. Marian had been made anxious by the story told by Mrs. Baxter the evening before—not that she put any faith in the report, because she had become aware that Kenton's position was a painful one, but because she realized that the situation would become still more grave. She worried over his capture and feared he might have been wounded, and she couldn't help but feel that, no matter how brave and loyal he was, he would become a victim of conspiracy and circumstance. She was somewhat consoled, however, when she went to the carriage house in the gray of morning to notify Uncle Ben that all was ready. His life service in the family had given him certain privileges, and on certain occasions he did not hesitate to express his opinions.

"See yere, Miss Sunshine," he began, "what 'bout dat white woman in de kitchen?"

"She's to go with us," was the reply.

"Den let me tell yo' to look out for her. Nose too sharp. Face too sharp. Eyes jest like snaik's. Walks aroun jest like a cat!"

"Why, how can she hurt us?"

"Tellin lies."

"About what or whom?"

"Look yere," replied the old man, dropping his voice and looking around, "I'ze gettin purty ole, but I hain't dun blind or deaf. I knows all 'bout dat Yankee Kenton an dat Captain Wyle. I knows dey boaf wants to marry yo't Dar now!"

"Why, Uncle Ben!" she reproachfully exclaimed.

"It's jest like I tole yo', leetle Sunshine. 'Member when dat Ike Baxter dun cum home on a furbelow 'bout six weeks ago?"

"I believe I did hear he was home."

"An all de time he was home he dun 'bused Mars Kenton up hill an down. What fur? What he got to say 'bout

"It's jest like I tole yo', leetle Sunshine."

his betters? What his wife 'buse Mars Kenton fur? Why she mad at him? Yo' know whar she libs?"

"No."

"In dat house jest beyan de cooper shop. Yo' know who I dun saw go in dar yesterday?"

"No."

"Dat Captain Wyle! What he want dar, hey? I know! He want her to cum yere an tell yo' whoppin big lies 'bout de Yankee lawyer an praise hisself up at de same time! I jest tell yo' to look out fur dat woman!"

Uncle Ben had taken a dislike to Mrs. Baxter at first sight and didn't want her to go along. He had not devoted a minute to wondering if she had a plan or seeking to discover what it was. He had fathomed it by that sense of intuition which is often strongest in the most ignorant minds. More to quiet him than for any other reason Marian promised to be on her guard, but during the day she decided in her own mind that there might be more in it than appeared on the surface. On two or three occasions when Kenton's name was mentioned she noticed the hard look which came into Mrs. Baxter's face and the tinge of bitterness in her tones, and these things had much to do with her decision.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

American Indigo.

Indigo for exportation was brought into Charleston in wagons, and the owners received the proceeds in the form of Spanish silver coin, which composed almost the entire currency before the bank of the state was established in 1812. It was a clumsy and inconvenient medium of exchange for large amounts. We read that "the merchants of North Carolina and other distant points used to carry the money in boxes fitting under the seats of the sulkies in which they traveled, so as to be taken out at night and put back in the morning."

The indigo itself was often used directly as a medium of purchase for other commodities. General Harrington at one time sent three four horse wagon loads of indigo to Virginia, buying in exchange from 15 to 20 negroes. An interesting illustration of this use of indigo is connected with General Francis Marion. This incident occurred in 1783, just after the battle of Hobkirk Hill. A nephew of General Marion was to be sent to school in Philadelphia, and was accordingly fitted out with a wagonload of indigo, which was to pay for his tuition and other school expenses. As the British then held possession, General Marion wrote to Lord Balfour, in command in Charleston, asking a permit for the boy to pass through the British lines. General Marion's letter was sent by Balfour to Rawdon, and was afterward countersigned by Cornwallis. The youth with his wagonload of indigo was allowed to proceed by the Charlotte route toward Philadelphia, but unfortunately he died before reaching his destination. —Science Monthly.

The Puppy Fainted Away.

"Speaking of dogs," said Superintendent John Horne of the Mount Washington railway, "did you ever see a dog faint away?" No one had. "Well I have," said the veteran railroad official, and then he proceeded to tell of a very young pup which was taken from its mother and remained at the signal station on Mount Washington all winter, several years ago. When taken down the mountain in the spring, he met another dog, who undertook to make his acquaintance. "You will observe," said Mr. Horne, "the young fellow didn't remember ever having seen a dog, and doubtless thought the one before him was the only other dog in the world. So he keeled over in a dead faint."—"Among the Clouds."

Entirely New Watch Offer

FOR "CITIZEN" SUBSCRIBERS.

We have decided to revise our Watch Offers in such a way that each subscriber may find a watch to suit his or her taste and need. The fame of the Waltham and Elgin factories is not confined to this country. It is considered a great thing abroad to own one of these wonderful watches. In our offers we select the best examples of these watches for the money asked. The arrangement under which the watches are purchased is entirely in the interest of our subscribers. There is no retailer's profit, middlemen's profit added, and no jobber's profit, no profit added because of the capital invested or because of the risk of bad debts; no profit to cover cost of heavy rentals, of salaries and expenses of traveling men—none of those costly incidentals which always come out of the last purchaser is in it at all. By this arrangement you purchase practically direct from the factory's agent. When a purchaser receives a watch he may submit it to an expert, and if, at the end of three days, he is satisfied that the watch is not up to the guarantee he should at once return it to this office, when his money will be refunded in full. NO WATCHES WILL BE SENT C.O.D., and no samples can be sent. Every watch is guaranteed to be the latest product of the Waltham or Elgin factories, whichever the purchaser may select. These offers will not continue long, and on this account subscribers should order promptly.

NO. 100—WALTHAM OR ELGIN WATCH, PRICE $5.75.

No. 100—A man's size Waltham or Elgin watch, containing seven jewels, compensation balance and safety pinion, stem-winding and pendant-setting apparatus, and all the latest improvements. The case is a solid nickel silver, open face, dust proof case, screw back and bezel; the crystal is made of heavy plate glass so as to withstand any strain. We will send this watch to subscribers by registered mail for.....$5.75

NO. 101—ELGIN OR WALTHAM BARGAIN. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE $6.50.

Sometimes it is desirable for all persons to study economy in making purchases in preference to other considerations. In order to accommodate such, we have procured a new style of case, in which are put a high-class Waltham or Elgin movement. By this combination any one may secure a watch equal to the best in running qualities, and as durable as those of the highest price, and as precise and accurate as any piece of human mechanism for the measurement of time. We save our readers money, in the first instance by cheapening the case, and in the second by handling it without reference to profit. The case with which this watch is furnished is made of stiffened silver. In other words, in order to give strength sufficient to make the case durable without making the metal thick and heavy, the silver is strengthened by a nickel plate, introduced in such a manner as to be entirely hidden, and, were it not explained, the purchaser would not be able to tell it from a heavy solid coin-silver case. This watch does not come in hunting-case—open face only, with a heavy beveled plate-glass crystal, strong, durable and beautiful. The dial is marked in either Roman or Arabic characters. In order to prevent the possibility of the hands catching, the dial upon which the second hand is mounted is sunk below the level of the surrounding face. This is emphatically a watch for the times, and costs such a trifle that any one can afford to buy it, simply with a view to carrying it for a few years until the return of general prosperity, when the movement may be changed into a gold case. This watch will be sent, delivery guaranteed, to any address in the United States for.....$6.50

NO. 102—OPEN FACE GOLD WATCH. MEN'S SIZE, PRICE $11.50.

This is an Elgin or Waltham movement, open face, with beveled glass crystal, warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years; stem wind and stem set, containing seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. This watch is a great bargain and a perfect timepiece. The case is handsomely engraved. We send this watch, delivery guaranteed, to any of our readers in this country for.$11.50

NO. 103—GOLD HUNTING-CASE ELGIN OR WALTHAM MEN'S SIZE WATCH, PRICE $14.25.

This watch is a very stylish, reliable timepiece, made upon the famous Riverside model, which is thinner than the ordinary style of movement. In other words, a watch made on this model is materially less in thickness than others from front to back when the cases are closed. This form does not arise from any less metal in the case, but from the mechanical style of the movement; its advantage is in being less bulky when carried in the vest pocket. Both the Elgin and Waltham Companies now make this style of movement, which has the stem set and stem wind, seven jewels, compensation balance, safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring hardened and tempered in form. The case is warranted to wear like solid gold for fifteen years, and is nicely engraved. We send this watch to any of our readers, delivery guaranteed, for.....$14.25

"APPLETON TRACY & CO." WALTHAM, MEN'S SIZE.

The "Appleton Tracy & Co." movement is one of the celebrated watches of the world. The works are full-jeweled, with 15 extra-fine red ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, safety pinion, stem winding and setting, Breguet hair spring, special adjustment to temperature, isochronism position, and all the very latest improvements. This watch took the first prize at the World's Exposition in Paris against all competitors, both American and foreign. We will deliver this watch to any address in the United States, works as above, in any of the following cases:

104 is a solid 14-kt. U. S. assay, 40 dwt. hunting case, engine turned..$40.00
105 is a 15-year gold-filled hunting case, handsomely engraved.....$22.50
106 is a 15-year gold-filled open face case handsomely engraved.....$20.00
107 is a 2-oz. coin silver open face, or hunting case, engine turned..$17.50
108 is a solid nickel silver open face, dust-proof case.....$13.90

OFFICIAL RAILROAD WATCH.

Many of the railroad companies of the country, in order to avoid accidents that might arise from any discrepancy in time-pieces, have compelled their conductors and engineers to carry a specified watch. This in many cases is what is known as the Crescent Street Movement, made at the Waltham Watch Co., Waltham, Mass. This movement comes in various cases more or less expensive, according to material. The movement in all the cases, however, is the same. The movement is stem wind and stem set, 17 ruby jewels in solid gold settings, compensation balance, adjusted to temperature, isochronism and position, patent regulator, patent Breguet hair-spring, hardened and tempered in form, fine glass enamel double sunk dial, one of the finest full-plate movements in the world.

109 is a 14-kt. solid gold U. S. assay, 40 dwt. hunting case, engine turned.....$50.00
110 is a 14-kt. gold-filled hunting, engine turned case, 20 years....$35.00
111 is a 14-kt. gold-filled, open face, engine turned case, 20 years....$33.00
112 is a solid coin silver, 2 oz., engine turned case.....$28.00
113 is a solid nickel silver, open face, screw case, dust proof.....$25.00

The American Watch Co., at Waltham, has made a reduction in the price of its 15-jewel movements. We take the first opportunity to give our readers the advantage of the new price list, and offer the following described bargains;

No. 114. PRICE $14.00—No. 114 is an open face, 15-jewel in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant, set in a gold-filled, engraved or engine turned pattern case; warranted to wear like solid gold for 15 years. We will send this watch to any address, delivery guaranteed, for the sum of only.....$14.00

No. 115. PRICE $9.00—Our second watch under this offer is No. 115, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham watch, either nickel or gilt movement, containing 15 jewels in settings, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial, stem wind and pendant set; either Roman or Arabic characters; it is in a solid, nickel silver, open face case, with a heavy French beveled plate glass crystal. We will send this watch to any of our readers, post paid, delivery guaranteed, for only.....$9.00

No. 116. PRICE $17.50—Our third offer is No. 116, which is a 15-jewel American Waltham, stem wind and set, compensation balance, patent Breguet hair spring, hardened and tempered in form; white porcelain dial; either Roman or Arabic characters; hands of blue-tempered steel. This movement comes in a 14-kt. gold filled case, guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear like solid gold for 20 years. We will send this watch, post paid, delivery guaranteed, for....$17.50

GOOD WATCH FOR BOYS. PRICE $3.75.

We have seen other papers offering cheap watches to their subscribers, and often looked them up to see if we too could not offer them to our readers, but in every case we found the watches to be so worthless that we would have nothing to do with them. We had about given up the idea of finding a satisfactory cheap watch. We mentioned our experience in this direction to the representative of a large American watch company, and through his help we are now able to offer a real good watch at a very low price. It is guaranteed to keep accurate time, has seven jewels, expansion balance, cut pinions, porcelain dial, stem wind and set, in solid nickel silver open face case. You see this is not a cheap clock movement put into a tin oval case; it is a watch that you can rely upon; if not satisfactory return it and get your money back. Price delivered.....$3.75

NO. 120. PRICE $22.00—SOLID 14-KT. LADY'S WATCH, WALTHAM OR ELGIN.

No. 120 is a genuine Waltham or Elgin watch, in a handsomely engraved solid gold case, warranted to be 14-kt. gold U. S. assay; the works are jeweled according to the latest principles, by which the best results are achieved; they contain seven valuable jewels; each watch is a stem winder and setter, with compensation balance, patent safety pinion and tempered hair spring. We will send this elegant time-piece to any subscriber, delivery guaranteed, for.....$22.00

No. 121. Price $16.50—Solid Gold Elgin or Waltham. No. 121 is a solid gold standard U. S. assay case, guaranteed in every particular. We will furnish this watch in a handsomely engraved case or plain engine turned, the movement is the same as in offer No. 120. Price, delivery guaranteed.....$16.50

No. 122. Price $13.00—Gold-filled Elgin or Waltham. No. 122 is a gold-filled watch, guaranteed by the manufacturers to wear 15 years. It is handsomely engraved, and as delicate in design as could be wished for; the movement can be had in either Elgin or Waltham make, and guaranteed to be an accurate timepiece. We will send this watch for.$13.00

No. 123. Price $9.00—Coin Silver Elgin or Walham. No. 123 is a solid coin silver Elgin or Waltham watch, open face only; the works contain seven jewels, compensation balance safety pinion, patent Breguet hair spring. We will send this watch to any address for..$9.00

HOW TO ORDER A WATCH—Select the one you desire to purchase and mention it by number. Give your own name, Postoffice, County and State plainly written. Enclose the price of the watch by Draft, Postoffice Money Order, Express Money Order, or Registered Letter, and address "THE CITIZEN" NEWSPAPER CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

BATTLE WAS FIERCE.

ANOTHER OF THOSE BLOODY ENGAGEMENTS IN CUBA.

Six Thousand Rebels and but 500 Spaniards, and Yet the Latter Are Victorious with Only Seventy-Six Casualties—Col. Rubin, Surrounded on All Sides, Licks Quintin Bandaras' Force of Insurgents.

HAVANA, Dec. 17.—An important engagement is reported at Maltiempo, province of Santa Clara, in which a force of 500 troops under Colonel Arizon met the main force of the insurgents under Gomez to the number of 6,000. The combat is reported to have been a fierce one and long-continued. Maltiempo is near Las Cruces and equi-distant from that town and from Paez. It is about half way between the city of Santa Clara and Cienfuegos and eighteen miles from each. It is also about twenty miles west of Siguanca, in the neighborhood of where the insurgents' main body was last reported. Las Cruces is on the railway between Santa Clara, General Campos headquarters, and Cienfuegos.

Somebody Does Mighty Poor Shooting.

The Spanish forces engaged were those under Colonel Arizon, numbering about 200, together with 300 of the battalion Canarios, under a lieutenant colonel. This force sustained an uneven combat with Gomez' insurgents, who renewed the engagement after having been once driven back. But they were finally repulsed with heavy loss. The loss of the troops was two officers and thirty soldiers killed and four officers and forty soldiers wounded. Colonel Arizon at the close of the engagement was left in possession of the field. He sent his wounded back to Cruces, and then advanced to Paez.

Rebels Beaten by the Artillery.

Colonel Rubin, while in pursuit of the insurgent force commanded by Quintin Banderas, was attacked on all sides at Des Filadro, near Banao. The troops made a grand defense and the insurgents were eventually beaten off by the well-directed artillery fire turned upon them. The troops lost four killed and seven wounded. A culvert on the railroad between Santa Clara and Cienfuegos, the headquarters of Captain General Martinez de Campos, has been blown up by the insurgents. A pilot engine which was sent ahead of a train running over that portion of the road was ditched and five railroad employes were killed.

RICH CHICAGOANS IN PERIL.

Infernal Machines for George M. Pullman and P. D. Armour.

CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—George M. Pullman and P. D. Armour escaped from infernal machines yesterday morning, owing to the suspicions of a mail collector. A collector of station L at Cottage Grove avenue, making his rounds found on a mail box two packages, one addressed to George M. Pullman's private residence on Prairie avenue, and the other addressed to P. D. Armour's residence at Thirty-Seventh street and Michigan avenue. He was suspicious of the appearance of the packages, and when he came into the office he called the attention of Superintendent William J. Hanlon to them.

One of the packages was opened by experts and found to contain lead pipe, matches and a yellow powder which on trial exploded with great force. A merchant who lives on the south side reported hearing two men talking about blowing up Pullman and Armour. He gave good descriptions of the men and the police are searching for them.

LATER.—It is stated that the bombs were not made to kill, but to extort money, and the man—not a merchant, by the way—who said he heard a conversation about killing Pullman and Armour, is under arrest as the sender.

PRESIDENT BACK AT WASHINGTON.

Returns from His Duck Hunt with Much Game and Looking Well.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 16.—President Cleveland returned to Washington yesterday afternoon from his hunting trip in the waters of North Carolina. The president looked the picture of health and vigor as he stepped from the light house tender Maple and walked to his carriage, which Private Secretary Thurber had in waiting for him. Quite a number of people congregated at the landing place when the president arrived.

A good string of ducks was taken from the vessel and distributed among the members of the party. Barring the inclement weather which for several days seriously interfered with the sport there was no special incident to the trip. The storm in the vicinity of Hatteras was reported by the president and those accompanying him as being very severe. During the stress of weather the lighthouse tender anchored behind Hatteras light, where the storm lost its severity.

The president first learned of the death of Judge Thurman at Elizabeth City, N. C. He paid a high tribute to the memory of the distinguished Ohioan, alluding to him as "One of the truest and ablest patriots of the republic."

THIRTY-SEVEN PERSONS HURT,

Twelve of Whom Were Injured So as to Go to the Hospital.

LIMA, O., Dec. 17.—A wreck on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad was reported here last evening. The fast express, northbound, crashed into a local freight on a siding at Milton, forty miles north of here. Luckily no one was killed. The following were injured: Joel Borscher, Lima; the following persons from Custer, O.: Miss Rosa Barough, Mrs. B. G. Doty, Miss Mary Lance, Mrs. E. A. Balmer, Matthew Blausius, John Bruch, Charles Blausius, Charles Seaman and John Bolton; Engineer Clark Hoyt and Fireman Osmar, of Lima. Twenty-five others injured less seriously were able to go to their homes. Those brought here to the hospital are more or less seriously hurt and are well cared for.

Swell Wedding at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17.—An international event, the most notable of its kind socially that has ever taken place in St. Louis or the west, was celebrated at 7 o'clock last evening at the Church of the Messiah, corner of Garrison avenue and Locust street. It was the marriage of Miss Clara Hazel Busch, daughter of Adolphus Busch, the brewer, and Herr Paul von Gontard, a prominent citizen of Germany. The beauty of the bride, the wealth of her father, the station of the groom and the magnificence of the wedding arrangements made the affair one long to be remembered.

NATIONAL LEGISLATURE.

Synopsis of Proceedings in Both Houses of Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—The senate was in session less than two hours. The proceedings consisted of the introduction of about a hundred bills and a speech on the Monroe doctrine, by Cullom, whose speech was read from manuscript and was attentively received by the senate. He took strong grounds for an affirmative policy. Call of Florida introduced a resolution against the Armenian outrages.

The house was engaged all the session in the debate of the resolutions offered by Barrett of Massachusetts for an investigation with a view to the impeachment of Ambassador Bayard, because of his speech against protection, at Edinburgh, Scotland. It was passed with the words making mandatory a report for impeachment stricken out.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.—The session of the senate lasted but one hour, and was mainly devoted to a discussion of Dubois' proposition to amend the rules so as to distribute the appropriation bills among the various committees. Hill of New York reintroduced the amendments which he proposed to the rules in the last congress. Allen spoke for Cuban recognition. An executive session was held.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.—In the senate a bill extending the Chicago port of entry so as to cover the state of Illinois received the final endorsement. It has already passed the house. Peffer made a long speech against the expense of congressional funerals. A resolution was passed asking the secretary of agriculture if he has distributed any seeds. Call spoke in favor of some action of the government to stop the Armenian outrages. An executive session was held.

Grow made a speech in the house criticizing the president's stand regarding tariff and finance. When he said the greenbacks would not be retired the Republicans loudly applauded. McCall of Tennessee presented a bill to remove the disabilities of persons conscripted into the Confederate army. Both houses adjourned to Monday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—In the senate Stewart made a speech on silver, charging the low price of that metal to a "gold combine." Peffer introduced a resolution to inquire into the order of the postmaster general prohibiting postal employes from urging legislation in their interests. Frye offered a resolution for an amendment to the constitution acknowledging God. Carter introduced a bill authorizing a cable company to build a line from the Pacific coast to Honolulu, the government to pay for twenty years a subsidy of $25 a nautical mile and have free use and preference of the line.

Smith of Michigan introduced in the house a bill restoring the McKinley tariff schedules on agricultural products, wool and woolens and silk and silk goods. Tracy of Missouri introduced a bill giving pensions to all who served ninety days as national or state troops during the war, either on land or sea.

DEATH OF JUDGE THURMAN.

The "Old Roman" Passes Away at His Home at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., Dec. 13.—The long and useful career of Judge Allen G. Thurman came to a close yesterday afternoon at 1:15 o'clock at his residence, corner of Rich street and Washington avenue. The end was peaceful in the extreme, and the soul of the great man left the earthly habitation without a sign of physical distress. At the instant of dissolution and for some hours before Judge Thurman had been

ALLEN GRANBERY THURMAN.

lying in an unconscious condition. He passed mercly from sleep temporal to sleep eternal, and the change was hardly noticeable even to the loved ones who surrounded his bedside. In the midst of the volums of knowledge he prized so dearly, and amid the scenes where he has spent so many pleasant hours of hid happy old age, the vital spark took wings from the image of clay.

Judge Thurman died in his beloved library, which looks toward the setting sun. Shortly after his fall several weeks ago Judge Thurman's bed was moved from the adjoining bodroom to his library, and he remained there. Judge Thurman had lived with his son Allen W. Thurman since the death of his wife several years ago, and being unable to leave the house he occupied apartments in the second story of the residence, where he spent the last days of his life. The beginning of Judge Thurman's fatal illness dates from Nov. 7 last, when he fell heavily while walking across the library floor. A few days after the fall Judge Thurman's life was despaired of, but he rallied from the shock and at times apparently seemed to have regained his old-time vigor.

Fatal Fire at Atlanta Exposition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 17.—Fire broke out at the exposition grounds in a cafe conducted by the Lawson Catering company of Chicago, adjoining the Mexican village, in which James Thompson of Bombay, India, an employee of the East Indian pavilion, lost his life, and several other occupants of rooms on the second floor were injured. The fire was stopped before it spread to any of the adjoining buildings.

Harvey's New Party on Deck.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—W. H. Harvey, the apostle of free silver, who is better known as "Coin" has launched his new political party. According to a prospectus which Harvey gave out it is to be an oath-bound secret organization with the title of "Patriots of America." Its special mission is to advance the cause of free silver as well as "to eliminate selfishness from politics."

Patriotic Action of Vicksburg Jews.

VICKSBURG, Miss., Dec. 13.—The Jewish Cemetery association, at a meeting here, unanimously agreed to donate to the United States a large portion of its property wanted for the Vicksburg Military park. This patriotic action is much applauded.

NATIONAL NEGRO FEDERATION.

Organized at Detroit to Oppose Injustice to Colored People.

DETROIT, Dec. 14.—The conference of colored men which has been in session here for two days has adopted an address to the country which says that the status of the colored race in the United States bears a closer analogy to that of denizens than to the honorable and indefeasible rights of native born citizenship, and that in at least three states of the Union citizenship is a farce, which in default of absolute protection should be exchanged for the panoply of some more paternal form of government. The object of the movement is defined to be the assertion of opposition to every species of injustice perpetrated upon the race; to render more effective the moral, educational, and social forces which freemen ought to exercise; to form a compact national organization; to assume a new attitude among the citizens of the nation, not unduly arrogant, but one which shall resent the assumption of inferiority.

This, the address declares, it is necessary to do after a generation of selfish indifference and un-American and non-Christian contempt. A plan of permanent organization was presented and adopted. The name selected is the National Federation of Colored Men. Representation shall be by sections rather than by states, the whole country to be divided into four sections, in each of which there shall be one vice president and one secretary, who shall be charged with organizing their respective district. The following officers were elected: President, D. H. Straker, of Detroit; first vice president, B. W. Stuart, Cairo, Ills.; second vice president, E. C. Cole, Iowa; general secretary, James M. Henderson, Detroit; corresponding secretary, A. J. Ross, Iowa.

COUNCIL BLUFFS GETS A SCORCH.

Fire in the Wholesale District Wipes Out About $300,000 in Property.

OMAHA, Dec. 14.—A very disastrous fire raged in the Council Bluffs elevator and wholesale district last night. Appeals were made for aid from Omaha. When the fire was gotten under control the losses were estimated as follows: Deere-Wells Implement company, totally destroyed; building $50,000, and on stock $100,000; insurance, $75,000. Combination Fence company, $25,000 on building, and about $50,000 on stock; partly insured. Weir-Shugart woodenware house, in which the fire started. $1,500. Fuller-Johnson company, of Madison, Wis., for whom the Empkie-Shugart company transferred, about $15,000, with $8,500 insurance. Satley Manufacturing company, of Springfield, Ills., totally destroyed; loss, 10,000; insurance unknown.

Westinghouse company, of Schenectady, N. Y., $10,000; insurance, $6,000. Champion Harvester company, about $7,500; insurance, $3,500. D. June & Co., of Fremont, O., warehouse with half a dozen engines, $6,000; insurance unknown. It is impossible at this hour to learn the total of the minor losses, those mentioned being the principal ones of the heavy firms concerned. One fact worthy of note is that the Deere-Wells company has often sought the condemnation of the Weir-Shugart warehouse, claiming it was a menace to their own. It finally proved to be. The total loss is about $300,000.

GOMPERS RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

He Defeats McBride for Head of the Federation of Labor.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.—Election of officers was the feature of the session of the Federation of Labor convention. There were only two nominees—John McBride, the incumbent, and Samuel Gompers, whom McBride succeeded last year. The vote was: Gompers, 1,041; McBride, 1,023—every socialist delegate voting for McBride. The Typographical union also voted solidly for McBride. A committee waited on Gompers, announced to him his election and escorted him to the hall. He made a brief speech declaring that "there is no position on earth that I hold with as much sacredness, reverence and high honor as I do that of president of the American Federation of Labor."

McBride on being introduced complimented Gompers. He pledged his support to the federation, but added that never again would he accept an official position within the ranks of organized labor. He announced that he should do his duty as a private. Peter J. McGuire was the unanimous choice of the convention for first vice president. Other officers were selected as follows: Second vice president, James Duncan; third vice, James O'Connell; fourth vice, M. M. Garland; treasurer, John B. Lennan; secretary, Aug. McCraith.

Housesmiths' Strike Declared off.

NEW YORK, Dec. 13.—A local paper says: After a struggle which has lasted nearly four weeks the strike of the Housesmiths has been settled. At a meeting of the executive committee of the housesmiths' and Bridgemen's union the strike was formally declared off. Nobody will state the terms.

Fastest Mile on the Wheel.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Dec. 17.—The fastest mile ever made on a bicycle was made here by Charles Erswell and John Green on a tandem, who rode one mile, flying start, unpaced, on a straight-away course in 1 minute, 17 1-5 seconds. The ride was before a 30-mile-an-hour wind.

THE DEATH RECORD.

JOHN R. DAVIS, president of the Philadelphia Petroleum and Stock exchange, at Philadelphia.

WILLIAM AUGUSTUS CAMP, well-known in banking circles, at New York.

LEROY D. WEBBER, ex-mayor of Laporte, Ind.

DANIEL F. MILLER, Sr., of Keokuk, Ia., at Omaha, Neb.

ROBERT LAW, one of the oldest settlers of Chicago.

Father LEAK, a Methodist minister of seventy years' standing, at Atchison, Kan.

JOHN A. GOLDSMITH, the well-known turfman, at New York.

Colonel V. T. YOUNG, well-known lawyer of Grand Rapids, Mich.

Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON, ex-congressman and ex-clerk of the house of representatives, at Gettysburg, Pa.

Judge JOHN B. DOUGLASS, formerly of Duluth, Minn., at Bridgeport, Conn.

Judge THOMAS L. NUGENT, prominent Populist leader, at Fort Worth, Tex.

JOHN DONLEY, a pioneer of Fairbury, Ills.

Hon. W. A. MCKEIGHAN, ex-member of congress, at Hastings, Neb.

DANIEL W. TICKNOR, prominent citizen of Rockford, Ills.

JAMES H. SWAN, one of the best known citizens of Chicago.

STATE NEWS NOTES.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO THE PEOPLE OF ILLINOIS.

Happenings of the Past Few Days Gathered Here and There Throughout the State—Telegraphic Reports of Events That Will Interest Our Readers.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Dec. 14.—The city was startled last night by a bold attempt at a jail delivery. C. A. Rogers and John Conners, two men who are in jail here awaiting trial in the United States courts on a charge of robbing the postoffice at Biggstown, Montgomery county, secured saws and sawed a railing on the second story, pulled the railing out of the outside wall and inserted some dynamite which a tramp prisoner had on his person, in the hole thus made. The explosion of dynamite made a terrific noise and was heard for several blocks. The prisoners made an ineffectual attempt to scare the jailers away, but were finally secured. Quite a hole was blown in the wall.

CROP OF CORN IN ILLINOIS.

Its Abundance Exceeded but Four Times in the State's History.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 16.—The Illinois department of agriculture has issued reports showing the quantity of the crop of corn for 1895. The size of the crop has been exceeded but four times—1875, 1877, 1879 and 1888. On the reported area planted of 6,925,000 acres, 267,425,000 bushels were produced, averaging 39 bushels to the acre. The largest acreage and yield was in the northern portion, 125,870,000 being raised on 3,042,000 acres, averaging 41 bushels to the acre. The central portion produced 111,545,000 bushels from 2,850,000 acres, averaging 39 bushels to the acre. The southern portion produced 30,010,000 bushels from 1,033,000 acres, averaging 29 bushels to the acre. The large yield lowered the price, which averaged 21 cents per bushel. Had the entire crop been sold at this price producers would have received $57,740,000.

Are Employing Non-Union Men.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Twenty-five delegates from the Building and Trades council called on Governor Altgeld in the Unity building in reference to the labor troubles at Anna, Ills., where the state is rebuilding the institution for children. Governor Altgeld made it a provision of the contract work on the job that none but union workmen should be employed. Complaint was received at Building Trades headquarters here recently that the contractors were employing non-union men and that only two union men could be found at work. Governor Altgeld said he was much surprised at the reported state of affairs at Anna and promised to see that the contractors lived up to their agreement.

Jury Could Not Agree.

BLOOMINGTON, Ills., Dec. 17.—The jury in the Jacob Alexander Schroyer murder trial were unable to agree upon a verdict and were discharged. They were out just seven days, and were no nearer agreement when discharged than when they went out. They stood two for hanging and ten for twenty-five years' imprisonment. Schroyer shot and killed Edward Study, his employer, a section boss on the Chicago and Alton railroad. This jury broke the record of the court in the matter of long deliberation.

Plans for a State Buildings.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Dec. 12.—The board of trustees of the state Reformatory at Pontiac met here and approved the plans of Architect A. M. Bell, of Chicago, for a $75,000 building. The trustees of the Hospital for the Incurable Insane at Peoria approved the plans of Architect Lonsdale Green, of Chicago, for a $65,000 building. Governor Altgeld has employed J. Larmour, of Chicago, to inspect the construction of all state buildings.

Two Illinois Resignations.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 17.—Governor Altgeld has accepted the resignation of George P. Bunker, of Chicago, as chief grain inspector of Chicago, and appointed Dwight W. Andrews, of Centralia, to that position. The resignation of Dwight W. Andrews, of Centralia, as member of the board of public charities, was accepted by the governor and Dr. Arthur R. Reynolds, of Chicago, appointed to succeed him.

Crop Bulletin for Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 14.—The state board of agriculture has issued its crop bulletin on the condition of winter wheat to date. Area seeded, compared with that of last year, is 80 per cent., giving a total area of 1,685,335 acres. The condition of the growing crop at the present time is three-fourths of a seasonable average. Winter rye reports show 17 per cent. deficiency. The area sown is 123,313 acres.

Moloney After the Ferry Companies.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 12.—Attorney General Maloney, State Senator Green and ex-State Senator Merritt of Illinois arrived in this city from Springfield, Ills., for the purpose of securing evidence preparatory to filing suit against the Merchants Bridge and Terminal company, the Eads Bridge company, and the Wiggins Ferry company, for entering into and maintaining an unlawful combine.

Was no Brutality at Elgin.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.—Gov. Altgeld's investigating committee for the state board of charaties and correction visited the state insane asylum at Elgin and reported to the governor later that there was absolutely no basis for the charges of cruelty and inhuman treatment preferred by John Kums, a patient who has been in the asylum for several months.

State Notes.

Fred Renois, a farmer of Cahokia, Ills., has been arrested at the instance of an insurance company charged with burning his house.

The Wier Plow company's plant at Monmouth, Ills., was damaged $200,000 by fire.

The body of a man supposed to be C. Bobach, with the clothing all burned off his body, was found in a ravine near the Sandoval road, north of Centralia, Ills.

The Peoria, Lacon and Northern railroad, to run along the Illinois river from Peoria to LaSalle, has been incorporated.

A Rockford, Ills., man has invented a pocket typewriter no larger than a watch.

J. J. Mase, a bread peddler, was arrested by the Illinois Humane society at Chicago for cruelly kicking his sick horse. He was fined $5 and costs.

Prospectors at Nashville, Ills., struck a nine-foot vein of coal at a death of 375 feet.

HAYWARD HANGED.

He Goes to His Death with a Laugh on His Lips.

MINNEAPOLIS, Dec. 11.—Harry Hayward was hanged at 2:10 o'clock this morning. He made a statement of five minutes, duration, and while not making a confession, said he hoped God would forgive him for all the harm he had ever done.

The murderer went to the gallows with a laugh on his lips, and went down with the trap just as he uttered the words, lightly, "Let her go, Megarden." The command was directed to the chief deputy. Prior to the execution the condemned man maintained the nerve which

HARRY HAYWARD.

has made him famous. He took his last supper shortly after 10 o'clock last night, and was surrounded by the deputies and the death watches. Just before the death warrant was read Hayward turned to his brother, Dr. Thaddeus Hayward, and said: "You know I am a great believer in spiritualism. If I get safely on the other side I will send a message to you." At 2 o'clock this morning Hayward listened to the reading of the warrant.

Wanted to Pull the Trap Himself.

When Sheriff Holmberg entered the condemned man said earnestly: "I want to ask you a last favor. Please let me pull the trap. It will save you life-long anxiety and will give me eternal satisfaction."

The sheriff replied: "I cannot do it, Harry. I know my duty."

On the scaffold Harry made an extended statement. He said that to please the several pastors who had called upon him he would say, "God forgive me for what I have done." This is looked upon as a confession. The trap fell at 2:10 o'clock, and the wonderful vitality of the man was shown by the fact that he lived for several moments after the trap fell. His neck was broken.

SECRETARY CARLISLE'S REPORT.

Follows Exactly the Same Lines as the Message on Financial Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 17.—Secretary Carlisle's report was sent to congress yesterday. It had been anticipated by what the president said on the financial question and added nothing thereto, except as to detail. The burden of the report is that the greenbacks should be retired and that until this is done the reserve will not be safe, no matter what the condition of our foreign trade. He says the retirement of legal tender paper money will not contract the currency, as gold will come out of its hiding place to make up for the paper retired.

He says there will be a surplus in the national revenues next year with the gradual return of normal business conditions. But the surplus revenue will be no safeguard "unless it should be required to be paid in gold under a system which would exempt the government from the obligation to furnish the gold when demanded to be used in making the payments, and it is scarcely necessary to suggest that such a system is impossible as long as the United States notes and treasury notes are kept in circulation and are redeemable in gold by the government itself on presentation." This is the key to the whole report."

THE MARKETS.

New York Financial.

NEW YORK, Dec. 16.

Money on call nominally 2@2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 4@5½ per cent.; sterling exchange dull, with actual business in bankers' bills at 483½@483¾ for demand, and 487½@487¾ for sixty days; posted rates, 488@489 and 489½@490; commercial bills 486¾.

Silver certificates, 66¼@66½; no sales; bar silver, 66. Mexican dollars, 52¾.

United States government bonds 2's reg. up, and old 4's coupons ¼ per cent., others steady; new 4's reg., 121; do. coupons, 121; 5's reg., 115; coupons 115; 4's reg., 111; coupons, 112¼; 2's reg. 97; Pacific 6's of '96, 99.

Chicago Grain and Produce.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

The following were the quotations on the Board of Trade today: Wheat—December, opened 55c, closed 55½c; January, opened 56½c, closed 56¾c; May, opened 59¾c, close 1 59¾c. Corn—December, opened 25½c, closed 25½c; January, opened 25¾c, closed 25¾c, May, opened 28¾c, closed 28¾c. Oats—December, nominal, closed 16½c; February, nominal, closed 17¼c; May, opened 19c, closed 19¼c. Pork—December, opened $8.00, closed $7.95; January, opened $8.55, closed $8.67½; May, opened $8.72½, closed $8.87½. Lard—December nominal, closed $5.22½; January, opened $5.32½, closed $5.32½.

Produce: Butter—Extra creamery, 25c per lb.; extra dairy, 21@22c; packing stock, 11@12c. Eggs—Fresh stock 23c per dozen. Dressed Poultry—Spring chickens, 7@7½c per lb; old hens, 6@6½c; roosters, 4½@5c; turkeys, 7@13c; ducks, 10@11c; geese, 6@8c. Potatoes—Burbanks, 20@25c per bu. Sweet Potatoes—Illinois, $2.00@2.60 per bbl. Apples—Fair to choice, $1.25@3.50 per bbl. Honey—White clover, 1 lb sections, fancy, 12½@13c per lb.; broken comb, 10@11c; extracted, 5@6c. Cranberries—Cape Cod, $2.50@2.75 per box.

Chicago Live Stock.

CHICAGO, Dec. 16.

Live Stock—Prices at the Union Stock Yards today ranged as follows: Hogs—Estimated receipts for the day, 45,000; sales ranged at $2.40@3.35 pigs, $3.40@3.57½ light, $3.40@3.45 rough packing, $3.45@3.60 mixed, and $3.50@3.65 heavy packing and shipping lots.

Cattle—Estimated receipts for the day, 15,000; quotations ranged at $4.80@5.80 Christmas beeves, $4.00@4.75 choice to extra shipping steers, $4.80@4.30 good to choice do., $3.40@3.85 fair to good, $3.15@3.40 common to mediums do., $2.40@3.35 butchers' steers, $2.20@3.30 stockers, $2.50@3.55 feeders, $1.50@3.40 cows, $2.40@3.50 heifers, $1.75@3.50 bulls, $2.60@4.30 Texas steers, and $3.00@3.75 veal calves.

Sheep—Estimated receipts for the day, 15,000; sales ranged at $2.00@3.20 westerns, $1.75@2.75 Texas, $1.60@4.60 native, and $3.60@4.40 lambs.

Milwaukee Grain.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 16.

Wheat—No. 2 spring, 56½c; No. 1 northern, 57½c; May, 59¾c. Corn—No. 3, 25½c. Oats—No. 2 white, 18½c; No. 3 do. 17¾@18¼c. Barley—No. 2, 33½c; samples, 31½@33c. Rye—No. 1, 36c.

HISTORY OF A WEEK

Wednesday, Dec. 11.

Ex-Governor John P. St. John, of Kansas, is at Chicago to attend the Prohibition convention, which opens today at the Sherman House.

Obituary: At Berlin, Herr Dowe, inventor of the bullet-proof coat. At Grand Junction, Colo., Professor Charles L. Ingersoll. At Lodi, Ills., O. L. Closson. At Green Bay, Wis., A. G. Holmes. At Saginaw, Mich., Sanford S. Perkins 65. At Virginia, Ills., John Gore, 60.

An eloping couple from Chicago giving the names of W. H. McLain and Bessie Steele, were refused a marriage license at Logansport, Ind., on account of their youth.

President Faure, of France, may resign in consequence of underhanded attacks on him because of as candal involving his father-in-law.

Booker T. Washington, the colored educator, will address the Hamilton club, of Chicago, this evening.

New York city is experimenting with policemen mounted on bicycles.

Lillian Russell is ill with acute bronchitis at New Orleans.

Thursday, Dec. 12.

Ambassador Bayard refuses to be seen by reporters who want to know how he takes the verbal lambasting he got in the national house Tuesday.

The duke and duchess of Marlborough have taken their departure from Madrid, and are continuing their tour of Spain.

The proposition of a constitutional convention in Virginia, indorsed by some Democratic papers of the state as an opportunity for change in the election laws which would insure white supremacy, is frowned upon by Governor O'Ferrall.

Judge Grosscup at Chicago has dismissed the sensational contempt proceedings against Joseph B. Greenhut, ex-president of the whisky trust, in the United States court.

The great shipbuilding strike on the Clyde has been settled with an increase of wages to the strikers.

The Southern Pacific Railway company is said to has determined to require each conductor in its employ to give a bond of $1,000 secured in the Kansas City Surety company.

The Hudson river at Catskill, N. Y., is frozen across and navigation has closed. Last year the river remained open until Dec. 25.

Friday, Dec. 13.

An Au Sable, Mich., fisherman claims to have seen a hairy serpent off that port.

W. Lawrence Bones, hailing from Chicago, committed suicide at Ventura, Cal.

"Dr." Hammond the notorious all-around criminal, has been arrested at New Orleans.

The schooner George W. Adams, of Chicago, was cut down and sunk by the ice on Lake Erie, near Colchester. The crew is safe.

Frank Barkley, 18 years old, was fatally injured at Danville, Ills., while skating. He was jumping and fell on his head, fracturing his skull.

The latest "society" wedding was that of Emma, daughter of William Rockefeller, of Tarrytown, N. Y., to Dr. D. H. McAlpin. The wedding was also the third in the Rockefeller family within a month.

Congressman Allen, of Mississippi, has another fair American for his "index expurgatorius." Miss M. R. Nichols, of Cincinnati, has just become the wife of Louis Charles Antoine Guilbert Pinton, marquis du Chambrun, a Frenchman.

Saturday, Dec. 14.

The Democratic national committee will meet at Washington Jan. 16 next for the purpose of choosing a place and time for the convention of 1896.

Herr Ahlwardt, the German "Jew baiter," made his first appearance on the American lecture platform at New York. His audience was small, but enthusiastic. Only one of the bad eggs thrown at the speaker struck the mark. The egg-thrower was arrested.

Senator Quay declares that he would not accept a nomination for the presidency if it were offered him on a gold plate.

The Grangers' bank at San Francisco has closed its doors. Liabilities, $[illegible]; assets, $1,700,000.

It is an expensive luxury to swear on the streets of Red Bank, N. J. The justices impose a fine of 50 cents for each oath.

Rich gold deposits, in which an American firm is interested, have been discovered near Mendoza, Argentine republic.

Monday, Dec. 16.

The Cleveland Central Labor union has obtained an injunction against the collection of a tax to build a militia armory.

Judge Thomas L. Nugent, the Populist leader in Texas, died at his home in Fort Worth.

Storms in Germany have been very destructive. The city of Hamburg and vicinity alone have lost 6,000,000 marks as the result of the tempest.

A recent visitor to Prince Bismarck found him hearty and strong, walking about his park.

The extra Austrian guardship, Sebenice, a 900-ton gunboat, carrying four guns of fair calibre and two quick firing guns, has arrived at Constantinople.

While hunting, A. P. Miller, a painter of Cleveland, O., accidentally shot and instantly killed Orrin Sherman of Brunswick, O.

J. B. Pace, president of the Planters' National bank, Richmond, Va., has failed for $1,000,000. He made the bank secure.

A Good Appetite

Is essential to good health, and to make an appetite nothing equals Hood's Sarsaparilla. "For over 5 years I had dyspepsia, had no appetite and what I did eat was with no relish. I had headaches 3 or 4 days a week, and an awful tired feeling. Hood's Sarsaparilla has cured all my ills. I rest well, have a hearty appetite." ELNORA E. THOMAS, Forestville, Md.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills easy to take, easy to operate, easy in effect. 25c.

THE CITIZEN.

JOHN F. FINERTY.
CHIEF EDITOR.

Office, McCormick Block, 69 Dearborn-st.

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Official Newspaper of the United Irish Societies of Chicago and Cook County.

CHICAGO, DECEMBER 21, 1895.

AMUSEMENTS.

Following are the announcements for the principal places of amusement during the coming week:

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
Randolph-st., between Clark and Lasalle-sts.—Mr. E. H. Sothern.

SCHILLER THEATRE.
Randolph street, between Dearborn and Clark—Mr. Frederick Warde.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE.
Southwest corner Clark and Washington-sts.—"Robinson Crusoe, Jr."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
Clark-st., between Washington and Randolph—Hoyt's "A Runaway Colt."

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and Clark—Whitney Opera Co.

HAYMARKET THEATRE.
West Madison-st, between Halsted and Union—Bobby Gaylor.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Madison street, between State and Dearborn—Mr. James C. Roach, "Rory of the Hill."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe—"The Black Crook."

NATIONAL PANORAMA.
Wabash avenue and Hubbard court—Battle of Gettysburg.

"We must tolerate one another, or else tolerate the common enemy."—*Henry Grattan.*

"It is not strength, and 'tis not steel
Alone can make the English reel,
But wisdom working day by day
Till comes the time for passion's sway;
The patient dint and powder shock
Can blast an empire like a rock!"
—*Thomas Davis.*

THE PRESIDENT WAXES WARLIKE.

The whole country has been thrown into a warlike ferment by President Cleveland's short and sharp message, sent to congress Tuesday, on the Venezuelan question. Nobody expected such a pronouncement from the super lethargic gentleman who allowed the British marines to land at Corinto without the protest of American cannon. However, the message is before the world, and will have to be dealt with on its merits. Mr. Cleveland takes strong ground for the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine, but his message contains at least one paragraph, which indicates a disposition to throw the responsibility of war or peace on the feeble shoulders of Venezuela.

Mr. Cleveland, in brief, alludes to his previous message in which attention was called to the Venezuelan boundary question and recited the substance of the correspondence with the British government on that subject. The British reply to the representations of the secretary of state was that the doctrine of President Monroe was not applicable to the conditions existing today, and more to the same effect. Then the President goes into a succinct, but powerful, defense of the Monroe doctrine, in which he sustains the American arguments hitherto advanced against European encroachments on cis-Atlantic territory. "The Monroe doctrine," he says, "finds its recognition in those principles of international law which are based upon the theory that every nation shall have its rights protected and its just claims enforced." There can be no doubt, he contends, of the justice of America's claims under the Monroe doctrine; nor does Great Britain entirely ignore the claim, but, notwithstanding the representations of this government, she has persistently refused to arbitrate the question. Following is the most significant portion of President Cleveland's message:

"The course to be pursued by the government in view of the present condition does not appear to admit of serious doubt. Having labored faithfully for many years to induce Great Britain to submit this dispute to impartial arbitration, and having been now finally apprised of her refusal to do so, nothing remains but to accept the situation, to recognize its plain requirements and deal with it accordingly. Great Britain's present proposition has never thus far been regarded as admissable by Venezuela, *though any adjustment of the boundary which that country may deem for her advantage and may enter into of her own free will cannot, of course, be objected to by the United States.* Assuming however, that the attitude of Venezuela will remain unchanged, the dispute has reached such a stage as to make it now incumbent upon the United States to take measures to determine with sufficient certainty for its justification what is the true divisional line between the republic of Venezuela and British Guiana. The inquiry to that end should, of course, be conducted carefully and judicially, and due weight should be given to all available evidence, records and facts in support of the claims of both parties.

"In order that such an examination should be prosecuted in a thorough and satisfactory manner, I suggest that the congress make an adequate appropriation for the expenses of a commission to be appointed by the executive, who shall make the necessary investigation and report upon the matter with the least possible delay. When such report is made and accepted it will, in my opinion, be the duty of the United States to resist by every means in its power, as a wilful aggression upon its rights and interests, the appropriation by Great Britain of any land, or the exercise of governmental jurisdiction over any territory, which, after investigation, we have determined of right belongs to Venezuela.

"In making these recommendations I am fully alive to the responsibility incurred and keenly realize all the consequences that may follow. I am nevertheless firm in my conviction that while it is a grevous thing to contemplate the two great English-speaking peoples of the world as being otherwise than friendly competitors in the onward march of civilization and strenuous and worthy rivals in all the arts of peace, there is no calamity that a great nation can invite which equals that which follows a supine submission to wrong and injustice and the consequent loss of national self-respect and honor beneath which is shielded and defended a people's safety and greatness."

The passage we have italicized would seem to make a loophole by which Great Britain and Venezuela can compromise their quarrel. If this be the case, then the active application of the Monroe doctrine by our government is not sovereign, but secondary. It depends on the will of a weak commonwealth that may be cajoled or purchased by British diplomacy or British money. Such things have occurred in England's dealings with smaller nations before, and may again. THE CITIZEN thinks that President Cleveland's message would have been a far better document if the compromise clause had been left out of it. It is the chink in the armor of the Monroe doctrine through which British steel, or gold, may penetrate a vital point.

If the message means war, then welcome war—welcome anything that may uphold the honor of America and bring the pride of Britain to the dust. We have no doubt as to the patriotic attitude of Irish-Americans, and, indeed, their position is emphasized by the proclamation of President Lyman, of the Irish National Alliance, offering 100,000 fighting men to America in case of war with England. America first, always, but Ireland—may not she hope for light from the stars of the Republic victorious? God send us war, if America needs a baptism of blood to consecrate her right, and then peace with honor—America supreme and Ireland free!

PLAIN WORDS TO ADVERTISERS.

THE CITIZEN will have been established fourteen years on Jan. 14, 1896. During that period it has tried to do its full duty to America and Ireland, and, often, we are sorry to have to say, with very cold appreciation. Leaving out half a dozen Irish and as many German firms, mostly in the brewing business, it has been like drawing teeth to obtain advertisements for this paper. Even some of our leading Irish-American business men have given it the cold shoulder—they would rather patronize some publication hostile to their race and to their creed. Sometimes when advertisements are given by this class of persons, they are given with such bad grace as to take all the spontaneity out of them. It would seem as though those who gave them were doing a great favor without receiving anything in return.

Only a very few American, or Anglo-American, firms can ever be induced to come into THE CITIZEN simply because it is Irish and thorough. Occasionally, we have had Marshall Field and Carson Pirie, but beyond those firms, little else from that particular element. Not one of the big Jewish department institutions on State street ever comes into our columns, although THE CITIZEN has ever been friendly to the Jews, as it has been, in fact, to all the elements that make up our great community. Yet these firms are very glad to get Irish patronage at their stores, but when it comes to recognizing an Irish-American paper, as a business medium, that is quite a different matter. Who can blame these people, however, when Irish firms themselves set a bad example? They expect us to do everything—they themselves to do nothing.

There is one banking institution in this town that is nominally Irish, and is managed by persons with Irish blood in their veins, and yet those managers absolutely refuse to give their advertisement to THE CITIZEN, although they give it to other weekly papers, not one fourth as long in existence; and the Irish societies bank with this firm. Now, if these people are too "high-toned," as it were, to advertise in an Irish-American weekly, the Irish-American people of Chicago should be equally "high-toned" in dealing with them. This species of high nosed dudery and flunkeyism is disgusting and deserves to be exposed. This banking institution ought to have the common honesty to change its name to something less pronouncedly Irish, if it is too fine and delicate to be seen in the columns of an Irish-American paper. "Oh, deah, it would be so vulgah, you know."

THE CITIZEN has found more hostility among the mongrel, half breed, renegade Irish, who would, because of their gross ignorance of themselves and their history, much rather belong to any little mushroom nationality of yesterday than to Ireland—than among those from whom opposition is to be expected. The Germans, the French, the Anglo-Americans, in many cases, and the manly, national Irish are, and have been, all right, but we think it proper to call the attention of our readers to Irish, or alleged Irish, firms that are never seen in these pages, although the lion's share of their business it done among the people of our race. They are so afraid of expending a few miserable dollars, they can't take with them to their graves, that they wrap their meanness around them as a mantle of protection, and sneer at the very medium that has enforced some kind of respect for them and theirs in this city and in the country at large. We think it right that our readers should have some knowledge of these contemptible people.

The firms that have advertised steadily in THE CITIZEN we now mention for the benefit of our readers and the Irish-American public at large. They are: H. R. Eagle & Co., Keeley Brewing Co., Gore's European Hotel; John S. Cooke Brewing Co., American Steamship Line, McAvoy Brewing Co., D. F. Bremner & Co., bakers; Cunard Steamship Line, White Star Steamship Line, Pabst Brewing Co., John Naghten & Co, insurance agents; Conrad Seipp Brewing Co., John Sexton & Co., grocers; Richelieu Wine House, J. M. Crennan & Co., cigar dealers; William Horgan, O'Donnell Bros., coal merchants; Graham & Sons, bankers and insurance agents; Clear Coal & Mining Co., Joseph Schlitz Brewing Co., A. F. Conroy, D. D. S.; James Burns, architect and builder; James Maher, attorney.

Among the firms that have advertised with us periodically, and in a liberal manner, are the John M. Smyth Co., P. F. Ryan & Co., Marshal Field & Co., S. E. Gross & Co., Carson Pirie & Co., A. H. Revell & Co., John Beegan, W. W. Kimball & Co., Fortune Brothers Brewing Co., National Bank of Illinois, the Chicago National Bank, the First National Bank, Kasper & Barnes, and a very few others, that have come in from time to time at extraordinarily long intervals. There are scores of Irish, not to speak of other, firms in Chicago that have never given a line of advertising to THE CITIZEN—some through natural meanness, some through arrogant ignorance, and not a few through Irish Whig rancor or American political bigotry. If the official newspaper of the United Irish Societies of Chicago and Cook county, and the recognized organ of the Irish-American people, worthy of the name, in the Northwest, is not a good advertising medium, then there is none in the United States.

HON. MAURICE F. WILHERE.

THE CITIZEN hopes that the attendance at the Central Music Hall on New Year's Eve, (December 31), when Hon. Maurice F. Wilhere, of Philadelphia, will be the orator, may exceed even the most sanguine expectations of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, under whose auspices the celebration will be held. Mr. Wilhere is one of the ablest public speakers in America, and no man in the United States is more familiar with the history of the Hibernian Order of which he is past National President and present chairman of the National Board of Directors. All true Irish-Americans should unite in giving Mr. Wilhere a rousing reception on the occasion.

"RORY OF THE HILL" AT M'VICKERS.

All the good things that were said in advance of Mr. James C. Roach and his splendid drama "Rory of the Hill," were fully borne out last Monday evening at McVicker's Theatre. The play was put on the boards in splendid form, and the chief actor and his company, from first to last, sustained their parts naturally and effectively. While a certain ingredient of Irish fun, and costuming, traditional rather than actual, were not excluded from the play, it was dignified throughout by the manly and womanly utterance of Irish thought and feeling. There was none of the coarseness of Boucicault, and the accepted Irish stage clown had no place on the programme. In a word, it was such a play as no self-respecting Irish person need fear to see. On the contrary, it elevates the national character, and places Ireland before the audience as she is, and not as her enemies and traducers have pictured her. "Rory of the Hill" turns mainly on the agrarian question. The greedy creditor, the foreclosed mortgage, the vulgar interloper, the wronged widow, the pretty cottage girl, the slouching villain, the manly peasant, the cunning lawyer, the mean police spy, the designing lover, the tyrannical magistrate, the upright ditto, the benevolent, but bewildered, English visitor, entirely unused to Irish manners and customs, are all there to perfection.

The element of romance is introduced by the crime of a country woman, Rory's supposed mother, who, losing her own baby, rescues another that has fallen into the neighboring river, through some carelessnes, and adopts it as her own. Thus Rory, who is the legitimate heir of the Esmunds is brought up as a peasant boy, and the secret is not revealed fully until near the close of the drama, when the hero finds himself in possession, as he quaintly expresses it, of "two mothers." The plot of the drama is very simple, and this, we think, adds to the charm of the play as a whole. Squire Darley, the greedy villain of the story, who has taken the Esmund house on foreclosure, has an exceedingly pretty daughter, called Grace Darley, who falls violently in love with Rory and has a corresponding detestation of an aristocratic fortune hunter, named L'Estrange. The plot revolves mostly around this circumstance, but, in the end, virtue triumphs, villainy is appropriately punished, and the curtain goes down on a very happy family.

Mr. Roach is entirely original in his acting—in fact he grows upon the auditor, and he has so constructed his play that the title role does not efface other parts which add to the general excellence of the production. Mr. Roach is evidently a modest, sensible man, greatly attached to Ireland, but having all the alertness of the American habit of thought.

Among the ladies and gentlemen who acted well their parts and received the applause of the audience, may be mentioned Miss Agnes Tames as Grace Darley; Miss May Roberts as Mrs. Esmund; Mrs. McGonigle as Mrs. Clancy; Miss Celia Griffith as the Widow Kilduff; Mr. Joseph A. Wilkes, as Squire Darley; Mr. Harold Hartsell as L'Estrange; Mr. Ben Lodge as Corney Delaney, and Mr. Harry Hawk as McSlime. Mr. Harry Leighton delighted the audience with two sweet ballads, which seemed to come in by accident as it were.

No Irish-American resident of Chicago should miss the opportunity of seeing "Rory of the Hill" during Mr. Roach's three remaining weeks at McVicker's.

WHAT IRELAND HAS DONE FOR THE WORLD.

We were asked by a somewhat cynical friend the other day what Ireland and the Irish had done for the world to entitle them to its esteem and sympathy in their struggle for liberty. We answer—enough to give them, by all divine and human right, a place among the foremost nations of the earth. Ireland has evolved from her fruitful womb enough genius of different kinds and qualities to make any country illustrious. With the proportions of a small nation, she has the heart and the aspirations of a mighty empire. Many of her sons did not use their gifts for her benefit, but rather for that of her enemies. Still, their valor, learning, eloquence, wit and wisdom are undeniable, and, in a measure, reflect lustre on their native land.

No nation of Ireland's size has ever sent forth so brilliant an array of scholars, soldiers, statesmen, poets, dramatists and orators, and few, if any, of the larger nations have transcended her in this respect. This, surely, is something to be proud of. Every Irishman, Protestant and Catholic, Saxon, Celt, Dane, Norman, Frenchman or Lowland Scot by descent, can be proud of this noble record of the grand old mother country.

As Nubian rocks and Ethiop sand,
Long drifting down the Nile,
Built up old Egypt's fertile land
For many a hundred mile;
So pagan clans to Ireland came,
And clans of Christendom,
Yet joined their wisdom and their fame
To build a Nation from!

There came the brown Phœnician—
The man of trade and toil;
There came the proud Milesian—
A hungering for spoil;
And the Firbolg, and the Kymry,
And the hard, enduring Dane,
And the iron lords of Normandy,
With the Saxons in their train!

Surely, combining the blood of all those imperial races, the conglomerate Irishman of the last three centuries—with the Celt ever predominant in his veins—could not fail to make his mark in the world, whether as an Irishman fighting for Ireland's rights, with tongue or pen, or, better still, with sword, or an emigrant soldier of fortune, perhaps a political adventurer also, building up the power and the glory of other nations.

Now, we will proceed to statistics to prove our assertion that Ireland has few rivals among the nations in the number of really great men, in different walks of life, that she has produced. Thus of soldiers and sailors, Irish by birth or parentage: Art MacMurrough, King of Leinster, in the fourteenth century, who twice defeated the mighty armaments of King Richard II, of England, and finally died victorious; Shane O'Neill, the Proud, who defied the power of England for ten glorious and bloody years. Hugh O'Neill, called by the English Earl of Tyrone, kinsman of the preceding, who routed the best generals and armies of Elizabeth at Clontibret, Armagh, Drumfluich and Yellow Ford. Hugh Roe O'Donnell, his great lieutenant, victor at Athenry, Ballyshannon and Curlew Mountains. Owen Roe O'Neill, who routed the Anglo-Scotch army at Benburb, on June 16 (N.S.) 1646. Patrick Sarsfield, Earl of Lucan, who successfully defended the breach of Limerick and blew up King William's siege train at Ballineety, A.D. 1690. Marshal Count Lacy of the Russian army, conqueror of the Crimea. Marshal Count Brown, of the Austrian army, the able rival of Frederick the Great. Marshal Lord Clare (O'Brien) of the French army, who commanded the Irish Brigade at Fontenoy. Marshal Count Lacy, of the Spanish army, the hero of Almanza, where he was the right arm of Marshal the Duke of Berwick. General Count Nugent, and General Count O'Reilly, distinguished in Austria at the beginning of the century. Marshal O'Donnell, Duke of Tetuan and long prime minister of Spain. Of him it is related that when on his deathbed, the Archbishop of Madrid exhorted him to forgive his enemies—"I have none, your Grace," he replied: "I had them all shot!" General Kilmaine (Jennings) Marshal Clarke, Duke of Feltre. Maurice Patrice MacMahon, Marshal of the Empire and President of the French Republic. Gen. Bernard O'Higgins, Bolivar's glorious lieutenant in the emancipation of the South American colonies from the Spanish yoke. Gen. O'Donaju, conspicuous in the first Mexican revolution.

Major Gen. Richard Montgomery, killed at Quebec. Major Gen. John Sullivan, one of Washington's most trusted officers. Gen. James Armstrong, of the Continental Army. Gen. James Clinton, Gen. Edward Hand. Gen. Anthony Wayne, Gen. Henry Knox, Col. John Fitzgerald, Gen. Stephen Moylan, Commodore Barry, Commodore McDonough, Capt. Jeremiah O'Brien, of Machias fame; Gen. Andrew Jackson, Gen. James Shields, Gen. Philip Henry Sheridan, Gen. John A. Logan, Gen. Thomas Francis Meagher, Gen. John Gibbon, Gen. Patrick Cleburne, Gen. Joseph Finegan, Gen. William Mahone, Gen. Thomas A. Smyth, Gen. Edward Connor, all of the American army or navy, Continental, Federal or Confederate.

British generals born in Ireland: Gen. Sir Eyre Coote, conqueror of Pondicherry, India. Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington, victor of Assaye, Rolica, Vimeira, the Douro, Fuentes d'Onoro, Talavera, Busaco, Rodrigo, Badajoz, Salamanca, Vitoria, San Sebastian, the Pyrenees, Orthez, and Waterloo. Gen. Sir Lowry Cole, Gen. William Ponsonby, killed at Waterloo; Gen. Ross, killed at North Point, Maryland, 1814. Gen. Pakenham, killed at New Orleans, 1815. Marshal Sir Hugh Gough, victor of Moodkee and Sobaron, India. Gen. Sir Hugh-Henry Gough, son of the preceding, distinguished in the suppression of the Sepoy mutiny. Gen. Sir George T. Chesney, Gen. Sir Martin Dillon. Field Marshal Lord (Garnet) Wolseley, commander in chief of the British army. Gen. Sir George S. White, commanding the British army in India. Gen. Lord (Frederick) Roberts, commanding the British army in Ireland. Gen. G. A. Prendergast, conqueror of Burmah, and many other officers of Irish birth or direct descent. In fact we have given only the most prominent among them. Another Irishman by birth, Sir Michael Culme-Seymour, commands the Mediterranean squadron—the premier squadron of the British fleet.

In the matter of statesmen, without distinction of political opinion, Ireland appears with equal strength and majesty. William Molyneaux, Jonathan Swift, Frederick Lucas, Edmund Burke, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Henry Grattan, Henry Flood, John Philpot Curran, Sir John Parnell, Sir Jonah Barrington, Hussey Burgh, Charles Kendal Bushe, Chief Baron Woulfe, William Saurin, George Goold, William Conyngham Plunket, John Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, John Forster, speaker of the Irish House of Commons; George Ponsonby, Thomas Addis Emmet, Daniel O'Connell, Richard Lalor Shiel, Vesey Fitzgerald, William Smith O'Brien, Charles Gavan Duffy, Thomas Darcy McGee, Charles O'Conor, Richard O'Gorman, James T. Brady, Charles Stewart Parnell, William Bourke Cockran, Lord Dufferin, Chief Justice of England Russell, N. R. O'Conor, and, it is not presumptuous to say a thousand more of Irish birth or extraction.

Among authors of different kinds, we have Boyle, Earl of Cork; Sir Richard Steele, Oliver Goldsmith, R. B. Sheridan, James Sheridan Knowles, John Banim, Michael Banim, Gerald Griffin, author of "The Collegians," Thomas Davis, William Carleton, Charles Lever, Samuel Lover, John Mitchel, Martin Haverty, William Allingham, Thomas Moore, "Speranza," "Mary," "Eva," Lady Morgan, Lady Blessington, R. Shelton McKenzie, Thomas Parnell, Sir Aubrey DeVere, his son Aubrey DeVere, Dr. R. R. Madden, author of "The Lives and Times of the United Irishmen"; John Francis Maguire, Rev. Charles Wolfe, author of "The Burial of Sir John Moore"; Captain Mayne Reid, the soldier-novelist; Frances Browne, the blind poetess; the three sisters Prunty, or Bronte (Charlotte, Anna and Emily); Maria Edgeworth, so noted in fiction; Thomas Crofton Croker, Sir Philip Francis, author of the "Junius" Letters; Hon. Caroline Norton, Lawrence Sterne, James Clarence Mangan, Right Rev. George Croly, etc. The literary actors and actresses are represented by Dion Boucicault, G. V. Brooke, John Brougham, Charles Macklin, Kane O'Hara, Eliza O'Neill and Tyrone Power.

Among Ireland's artists, painters, sculptors, etc., may be mentioned James Barry, Richard Doyle, John Henry Foley, John Hogan, Daniel Maclise, William Mulready, Martin Archer Shee and Launt Thompson.

The more learned scientists have in their honored ranks, Right Rev. George Berkeley, D.D., Edward Borlace, Richard Francis Barton, Sir William Rowan Hamilton, Sir Robert Kane (antiquary), Edward Keneally, D. C. L.; Richard Kerwin, Sir Joseph Luffan, William E. H. Lecky, the historian; Charles Lucas, Dr. William Maginn, Eugene O'Curry, Dr. John O'Donovan (two of the greatest antiquaries of modern times); Dr. Edmund Barry O'Meara, author of "A Voice From St. Helena"; George Petrie, LL.D.; William Parsons, Earl of Rosse (constructor of the Rosse telescope); Whitley Stokes, W. McC. Torrens, author of the Australian Torrens Law, which we have copied: Sir James Ware ("Antiquities of Ireland") John Tyndall, D.C.L., by many called the ablest of modern scientists; Sir William Robert Wilde, Sir Meadows Taylor and Sir William O'Shaughnessy, Australian statesman.

Among the eminent Irish divines of the Catholic faith, these are distinguished: Right Rev. Augustus Kirwin, Rev. Geoffrey Keating (Irish historian), Bishop Doyle, of Kildare and Leighlin; Most Rev. Peter Lombard, Most Rev. Oliver Plunket, Most Rev. John McHale (Lion of the Fold of Judah), Very Rev. Thomas N. Burke, one of the most eloquent preachers of modern days.

In the Episcopal, or Anglican, church in Ireland, Bishop Berkeley, already mentioned; Most Rev. James Ussher, Bishop William Fitzgerald, Right Rev. Thomas L. O'Beirne and Very Rev. Dr. Todd were particularly distinguished.

We have only skimmed the mighty list, so to speak, and are compelled to close the subject for the present because of the limitations of space.

A DISGRACEFUL ATTACK.

We would expect to find the following sneering and scurrilous attack on National Irishmen in America in some English or Orange publication rather than in the Editor's Review of the Christmas number of *Donohue's Magazine*:

"It is nearly two months since the formation of the Irish National Alliance in Chicago, and yet war has not been declared on England, nor have the Irish Nationalists in parliament done aught toward following up the truculent zeal of their American compatriots. This inactivity, in face of the alluring prospect of a successful invasion of the British Empire, is to the last degree reprehensible. It must be that Mr. Justin McCarthy and his party are, as their opponents say, pigeon-livered and lack gall to make oppression bitter, or ere this, under the stimulus from Chicago, they would have fatted England's kites with the flesh of the royal family and scattered Lord Salisbury's whiskers to the four winds. It is possible that this latest attempt to revive insurrection and gore-spilling is to follow so many of its equally well-advised predecessors to an untimely ending? Can it be that Irishmen and the majority of their American brothers and cousins have interpreted the meaning of the Chicago convention in the same mistaken way as the Glasgow *Scotchman*, which shamelessly slanders the scheme of the Alliance as 'an unblushing attempt for fleecing foolish Irishmen'? Perish the thought! The paper which could thus vilify the actions and intent of such a patriotic, single minded, well-balanced body of men should be swept out of existence at the very first onslaught of the coming Revolution. It had the baseness and temerity to say of the convention: 'It is not so much a desire to see Great Britain attacked, as it is to extract money from Irishmen in America. There are men who live upon this sort of thing, and apparently they hope in this case to get a good living out of it. The beginning and the end of the movement is the subscription and the executive. The money is to be got in from a wide area, but it is to be centred in the hands of very few. No doubt some dollars will be obtained; perhaps many dollars. There appears to be no limit to the gullibility of Irishmen in the United States on this point.' It is hoped that no patriotic Irishman, by reason of such imputations, will delay the advent of the day of physical force or the triumph of the revolutionists by withholding his hard-earned American money from the promotion of their great scheme.

A PROTESTANT DEFENDS AMERICAN CATHOLICS.

Mr. Patrick Henry Winston, an American Protestant gentleman, who practises law in Spokane, Wash., has contributed to what may be termed politico-controversial literature a very valuable pamphlet, entitled "American Catholics and the A.P.A." The publication goes learnedly and extensively into the history of Catholicity in the United States, and shows in an eminently clear and concise manner the absurdity of the position assumed by that proscriptive and unconstitutional society known as the A.P.A., or American Protective Association. Mr. Winston's work has received the approval of several distinguished American Catholic prelates. Archbishop Ireland, in a letter to the author, says:

"I beg leave to thank you for the copy of your work—'American Catholics and the A. P. A.'—which you kindly sent me. I have read the book with much pleasure. Your appreciation of the position and teachings of the Catholic Church is very correct and very clearly stated. The wide circulation of the book will do much good both among Catholics and non-Catholics."

Mgr. Satolli is equally complimentary and says, among other things, "I am much gratified with the work, especially since it is a justification coming from a non-Catholic. It ought to do much

good in removing prejudices that exist and in refuting the calumnies of that unfortunate organization."

Mr. Winston has also received strong indorsements from Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishop Corrigan, of New York; Archbishop Riordan, of San Francisco, and Archbishop Gross, of Portland, Oregon.

THE following has been received from a local Catholic clergyman: "If there should be a row with John Bull, anent the Monroe doctrine, and that the Irish Alliance will raise a brigade in Chicago, please put me down as a candidate for the post of Chaplain—with the consent of the proper authorities of course."

THE HOUSE, by resolution of Mr. Hitt of Illinois, indorsed President Cleveland's Venezuelan policy, and appropriated $100,000 for the expenses of the boundary dispute commission, suggested by the executive, on Wednesday. The senate will undoubtedly concur.

WILLIAM E. H. LECKY, the historian, has been elected member of parliament for Dublin University, to fill the vacancy caused by the elevation of the Right Hon. David R. Plunkett, Conservative, to the peerage. The result of the polling was: William E. H. Lecky, Liberal-Unionist, 1,758; Wright, Conservative, 1,008; majority, 750.

THE Very Rev. William Gleeson, vicar general of the Buffalo, N.Y., diocese, died recently in the 67th year of his age. He was born near Nenagh, in the county Tipperary. He studied theology in the Irish College of Paris and subsequently in the Seminary of Bordeaux, France. He came to America about 1852, and, on July 16, 1854, was ordained priest in St. Patrick's church, Rochester, N.Y., by the late Bishop Timon. He became vicar-general within a comparatively short time, and, when Bishop Timon died, in 1867, administered for a period the Buffalo diocese, which then included Rochester. In 1870, Father Gleeson became pastor of St Bridget's church, Buffalo, and died while in charge of that parish. The obsequies were observed with great solemnity on the 5th inst.

THE *Irish Patriot* is the name of a well gotten up Irish-American journal published by Mr. Thomas E. Price, Nashville, Tenn. It has the indorsement of Mr. James Killilea and other prominent Irish citizens of Nashville.

WHAT is the matter with Washington Hessian, Postmaster? Cawn't he get Trenton and Bennington out of his head, you know? Washington gave the Hessians 'ell you know, at the former burgh and old John Stark made them go on a Baum in the Green Mountains. Of course the Hessians don't like the Monroe doctrine, but how about the Germans?

PERSONAL—Only thrash John Bull, Grover, and all will be forgiven.

THE English are selling American shares, hoping to force an outflow of American gold. Very well—greenbacks carried us through before and can again. The Green is always true to America.

HURRAH for the Irish National Alliance and its hundred thousand fighting men!

OFF TO PHILADELPHIA.

[As sung with immense effect by the Gentle Justin.]

I'm Historian McCarthy,
Termed "Leader" of the Party
Whose ranks Tim Healy is a bitter thorn in,
And but for the "New Movement,"
Which I think is no improvement,
I'd be off to Philadelphia in the mornin'!

For I find as I grow older
English allies getting colder,
While I'm laughed at in the country I was born in,
As the stalking-horse of Dillon,
Pon my conscience I'm half willin'
To embark for Philadelphia in the mornin'!

I know the Irish race
Think me useless in my place,
And from many quarters daily I get warnin'
So, ere Dillon and the rest
Do a war dance on my chest,
I'll embark for Philadelphia in the mornin'!

I am never let alone,
My soul is not my own,
And for money—Egypt, faith there's little corn in!
And if Ireland's exiled sons
Wouldn't talk of swords and guns
I'd be off to Philadelphia in the mornin'!

In my youth I felt much bolder,
But I cooled as I grew older,
And I'd rather far an arm-chair be adornin',
Than engage in angry bustle,
So if Healy wants a tussle
Here's off to Philadelphia in the mornin'!

As I'm gettin' the cold shoulder,
Faith, before I grow much older
To "the Bosses" I will quietly give warnin'—
Or, better still, get out
Ere they know what I'm about,
So, here's off to Philadelphia in the mornin'!

VINDEX.

—Dublin Journal, Nov. 30.

For the new Irish National Alliance Lapel Button, write to JOHN BEEGA 326 South Halsted street, Chicago.

IRISHMEN READY TO FIGHT.

Offer 100,000 Armed Men.

NEW YORK, Dec. 17.—The following manifesto has been issued by the executive council of the Irish National Alliance of America and a copy of it has been sent to President Cleveland:

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE IRISH NATIONAL ALLIANCE AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC: It has been publicly charged that the policy of the Irish National Alliance is an Irish policy of hatred to England and is therefore contrary to the interests of America. This calls in question the loyalty to the republic of our people.

We declare it incontrovertible that no more bitter, more perfidious or more unrelenting enemy than Great Britain to the United States has ever existed. England has ever been the vengeful foe of American liberty and republican institutions.

Imbued with this conviction and seeing that Great Britain has avowed her intention to trample upon the Monroe doctrine by her attempt to rob Venezuela of her territory and has dared to violate the integrity of our territory in Alaska, we hereby offer as a proof of our loyalty and devotion to the country of which we are citizens to place at the disposal of the president of the United States without delay 100,000 soldiers, as brave as have ever shouldered a rifle, and every man of whom is a believer in the principles and teachings of the Irish National Alliance.

Our army, which is now organized, is ready to serve the American republic in any part of this continent, and should the enforcement of the Monroe doctrine need its aid will either on Irish soil or English ground establish the fact that the intrepidity, the valor and the determination of the Irish brigade will again prove the loyalty of Irishmen to the United States.

Whether the nation which dares to interfere with American principles of liberty be England or any other foreign power we care not. The men whose faith is that of the Irish National Alliance stand ready to fight at any moment for the honor and for the rights of the country of our adoption.

This is the loyalty our members bear to the United States. We have proven it on many a hard fought field, whether the enemies of the republic were Englishmen, Tories or rebels.

As to our relations with England, we have no apologies to make, no excuse to offer. Should it be possible to embroil her with any power on earth we shall not hesitate to do so. The chief object of the Irish National Alliance is to create the opportunity which will enable us to drive the British enemy from Ireland as it was driven from the United States. England's cruelty, oppression and usurpation of the rights of American citizens hastened her utter defeat in America.

We pray that the day may soon come, when we, the exiles of our own land, shall assist in driving the foe to whom we bear undying hatred from Ireland.

We remain,
WILLIAM LYMAN, President, New York.
JOHN P. SUTTON, Secretary, New York.
P. V. FITZPATRICK, Treasurer, Chicago.

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of this paper will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of Testimonials. Address,

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CHICAGO.

CONDENSED REPORT OF THE CONDITION OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF ILLINOIS,

At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the close of business, Dec. 13, 1895.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts		$ 9,505,601.59
Overdrafts		13,171.21
U. S. bonds to secure circulation (par value)		50,000.00
Other bonds and stocks		308,920.17
Real estate and mortgages		26,260.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)		2,250.00
CASH ASSETS—		
Cash	$2,627,124.05	
Due from banks and bankers	2,172,825.13	
Exchanges for clearing-house	489,231.73	
		5,289,180.91
Total		$15,285,383.68

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in		$ 1,000,000.00
Surplus fund		1,000,000.00
Undivided profits		292,565.92
National bank notes outstanding		45,000.00
Dividends unpaid		30,000.00
Deposits—		
Individual	$8,317,809.57	
Banks	4,569,978.33	
		12,917,787.66
Total		$15,285,383.88

OFFICERS:

GEORGE SCHNEIDER, President.
WALTER L. PECK, Vice-President.
WM. A. HAMMOND, 2d Vice-President.
CARL MOLL, Cashier.
HENRY D. FIELD, Assistant Cashier.
HENRY R. KENT, 2d Assistant Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE E. ADAMS, S. B. COBB,
CHAS. R. CORWITH, WM. A. HAMMOND,
ROBT. E. JENKINS, WM. D. KERFOOT,
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70 WABASH AVENUE.

MAKE YOUR FRUIT CAKE NOW.

Cooking Sugar for fruit cake, per lb	2½ cents
California Loose Muscatel Raisins, per lb	2 cents
New English Currants, per lb	4 cents
New Leghorn Citron, per lb	13 cents
¼-box, 5 lbs, London Layer Table Raisins for	29 cents
All New Mixed Nuts, per lb	7 cents
Set of Nut Cracker and Nut Picks for	25 cents
A. B. Gum Drop Candy, per lb	3½ cents
Good Mixed Candy, per lb	5 cents
Broken Lump Candy, per lb	5½ cents
French Mixed Candy, per lb	10 cents
Hand-Made Chocolate Creams, per lb	19 cents
Wrapped Caramels, assorted flavors, per lb	9 cents
Popcorn, old and dry, per lb	5 cents
Hickory Nuts, Walnuts or Butternuts, per lb	4 cents
Just as you used to gather them in the woods when you were young.	
Soft Shell Almonds, per lb	9 cents
Old-fashioned Christmas Candles, each	15 cents
After Dinner Java Coffee, per lb	25 cents
3-lb package Fancy J. Ambrosia Japan Tea for	$1.00
3-lb cans California Table Peaches, per can	10 cents
2-lb cans Fancy Succotash, per can	7 cents
2-lb cans Sugar Corn for	5 cents
3-lb cans Solid Meat Tomatoes for	6 cents
2-lb cans Preserve Strawberries for	12½ cents
3-lb cans Royal Tomato Soup for	9 cents
Gallon cans Tomatoes, per can	16 cents
Gallon cans Apples, per can	16 cents
3-lb cans Table Peaches, per can	9 cents
3-lb cans Table Apricots, per can	10 cents
3-lb cans Table Pears, per can	10 cents
27-oz bottle Spanish Queen Olives for	16 cents
Good Dairy Butterine, 9-lb pail for	99 cents
Aunt Jemima Pancake Flour, per lb	3 cents
Carolina Rice, per lb	3 cents
A 5-gallon keg Fancy Table Syrup	**99 cents**
10 lbs Buckwheat Flour for	**19 cents**
10 lbs New Rolled Oats for	19 cents
Broken Java Coffee, per lb	14 cents
Minnesota Patent Flour, guaranteed, per brl	$3.25
Pillsbury's Best XXXX Patent Flour, per brl	$3.39
Ceresota Minnesota Patent Flour, per brl	$3.39
H. R. Eagle & Co.'s Best Minnesota Patent Flour, per brl	$3.59
New Turkish Prunes, per lb	4 cents
New California Apricots, per lb	7 cents
Large and Fat California Peaches, per lb	9 cents
Fancy California Evaporated Pears, per lb	7 cents
California Marmalade, per jar	40 cents
Cross & Blackwell Pickles, pints	15 cents
A 50-cent can California Baking Powder for	15 cents
Fancy Shredded Ceylon Cocoanut, per lb	19 cents
1-lb package Macaroni, imported from Italy	5 cents
American Swiss and Limburger Cheese, per lb	9 cents
French Capers, per bottle	5 cents
Wilbur's Cocoa, per can	12 cents
½-lb Cakes Premium Chocolate for	13 cents

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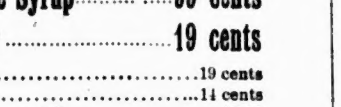

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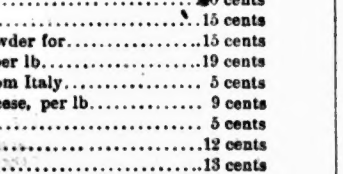

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Of Cook County, on

NEW YEAR'S EVE, DECEMBER 31, 1895,

AT CENTRAL MUSIC HALL.

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP FEEHAN WILL PRESIDE. HON. MAURICE F. WILHERE, OF PHILADELPHIA, WILL DELIVER THE ORATION.

PROGRAMME:

1. Organ Solo.....Arrangement of Irish Airs
2. Quartette.....“Star Spangled Banner”
3. Baritone Solo.....“O'Donnell Aboo”
4. Soprano Solo.....“The Last Rose of Summer”
5. Tenor Solo.....“Who Fears to Speak of '98
6. Alto Solo.....“Pretty Maid Milking Her Cow”
7. Recitation.....“Shamus O'Brien”
8. Song.....Master Dohney
9. Irish Airs.....Bagpipes
10. Duet.....“Lily of Killarney”
11. Chorus.....“God Save Ireland”

TICKETS - - - 50 CENTS

Can Be Exchanged at Box Office 3 Days Previous to Evening of Entertainment.

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Will give a Sleigh or a pair of Skates to any boy or girl who will sell 10 tons of Coal at the following prices delivered:

Large Egg	$6.25	Indiana Block	$3.50
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All boys and girls wishing to get a pair of skates or a sleigh call at the office and get contracts.

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THE BORE WAS SHOCKED.

A Blunt Letter That Reached Him From the Interior Department.

The following anecdote is related of Judge Cox, who was once secretary of the interior: There is a class of people, and a large one, who find pleasure in corresponding with the departments on trivial subjects and prolong the correspondence indefinitely. A gentleman, let us call him Mr. Jones, was one of these persistent specimens who wrote to the interior department. Although replies were made to his inquiries, he always returned to the front with another unimportant question. His case became a subject of conversation among the clerks, and at lunchtime one day some one referred to Mr. Jones' ability as a letter writer.

"If I had my way," said a clerk, "I'd soon put an end to his nonsense."

"How would you do it?"

"Why, I'd write him a letter like this," and he wrote as follows:

DEAR MR. JONES—Yours of the 9th inst. received. In reply I would say that your intellectual capacities are rather inferior to those of a homeless goldfish. I am tired of you. Hoping you will not write again, I remain, yours respectfully, ——.

The letter was passed around and read and finally carelessly thrown aside on a desk. It remained there until evening, when it was collected, with others, by the messenger whose duty it was to carry letters from the several divisions to the secretary for his signature. It chanced to be among some letters relating to routine matters, and Secretary Cox affixed his signature without reading it. Then it went through the mail to Mr. Jones. The following day the secretary received a communication from Mr. Jones. He was shocked and grieved; he was fearful that the government was tottering to its fall. When a cabinet officer descended to penning such sentences, he said, he feared for the welfare of the country. Mr. Jones' wounded feelings were soothed by a personal letter from the secretary, and to show that there was no hard feeling on his part Mr. Jones at once renewed his correspondence with the department.—Washington Post.

NEWS OF LINCOLN'S DEATH.

An Illustration of the Improvement In the Means of Communication.

Writing upon the subject of "The Romance of Our News Supply," Mr. W. G. Fitzgerald tells a story about the death of President Lincoln which strikingly illustrates the improvement effected in our means of communication during the last 30 years. In those days there were no Atlantic cables working, and news of the shooting of the president and his subsequent death had to come by steamer. All night after Wilkes Booth's fatal shot had been fired Reuter's agent at Washington waited for the announcement of Lincoln's death, which was known to be imminent.

The president passed away at 7:30 the next morning at the very moment a great steamer was leaving for England. The energetic agent hired a fast tug and pursued the departing steamer until he was near enough to cast on her deck a tin canister containing the mournful tidings. This was the only intimation of Lincoln's death received in England by the mail. It was the custom in those days for swift yachts to meet the incoming Atlantic liners off the coast of Ireland. Tin cans of special construction were thrown overboard by the officers of the steamer and picked up by the yachts, after which the messages were conveyed with all possible expedition to the nearest telegraph office.—London News.

Marine Music a Failure.

Until some recent discoveries by Professor Saussier of Vevey, Switzerland, it was not suspected that fishes were affected by music. In a shallow inlet Professor Saussier found a queer arrangement of strings in the water which demanded examination. Viewing the affair from a distance with a water telescope he saw that some fishes, which had, by the usual painful method, gained possession of several fragments of fishline, were passing them around two sticks thrust into the water by some fisherman. When the strings were strung, the stakes were wedged apart by piling stones between them so as to tighten the strings, three or four fishes rolling a stone along the bottom with their noses. The operation was necessarily slow. The professor watched it at intervals for two or three days.

Finally, when all was ready, the largest fish seized a stick or bone, and, using it as a plectrum, twanged the strings with it, while the other fishes gathered around to hear the music. Of course, there was none, as the submerged strings refused to sound. After several trials the fishes tore up their water harp in disgust. They had probably caught their idea from Aimee Saussier, the professor's daughter, who was in the habit of playing a harp by the bank.—Boston Journal.

An Even Thing.

"My friend," he said in the soft tremolo which bespeaks the mendicant, "I'm in hard luck."

The man whom he was endeavoring to touch only walked the faster.

"I'm hungry and sleepy and I ain't got a thing ter eat nor any place ter lay my head."

"I haven't anything for you. I've heard all that before."

"Heard it before! Why, look 'ere, mister, this ain't no prize contest for originality. And if it is, you ain't got none the best o' me," he went on, slackening his pace, and dropping behind. "I've heard what you said before 'bout 'leven thousand times at the lowest cal'lation."—Washington Star.

Not a Crying Evil.

See the young woman.

Is the young woman being suddenly and unexpectedly kissed?

Ah, yes.

And does the young woman raise a hue and cry?

The young woman raises a slight hue, but no cry.—Detroit Tribune.

HANDSOME PREMIUMS!

To Subscribers and Organizers of Clubs, Offered by

"THE CITIZEN."

THE CITIZEN offers the following premiums to subscribers and organizers of clubs:

To any subscriber, who pays all arrears, and one year in advance and brings in two new paid up subscriptions, either of the following instructive, entertaining and valuable books:

1. "Picturesque Ireland," containing three volumes in one, and including the history, scenery, people, myths and folk-lore; the ancient abbeys, towers, castles and other monastic and attractive features by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall. This work contains over 500 beautiful engravings, by noted artists, printed on paper made expressly for the book, bound in cloth, with black, gold and silver sides and black.

2. "Glimpses of the World," 268 full page views of places, sights and scenes all over the planet, from pictures by the celebrated traveler and lecturer, John L. Stoddard, one of the most beautiful and instructive volumes ever published, 550 pages, silk cloth binding.

3. "Pictorial Wonderland of Painting and Sculpture," from the best galleries of the world, embracing over 200 superb half-tone reproductions of the most famous medieval and modern masterpieces of art; cloth binding.

4. "Webster's Dictionary," bound in sheep, or half Russia, original edition revised and enlarged. This Dictionary contains every word that Noah Webster ever defined, and 10,000 additional words, 1,708 pages and 1,500 illustrations.

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6. "The Farmer's Encyclopædia," by Prof. D. Magner, the celebrated horse-tamer and trainer; a book that should be in every farmer's house, containing all about the horse, cattle, sheep, swine, dairying, bee keeping, poultry, the farm, stock diseases, home medicine, the secret of food cooking, etc., etc.; 640 pages, 600 illustrations, cloth binding.

To any Subscriber, who pays all arrears and subscription in advance, and brings in one additional paid up subscriber:

1. "The White House Cook Book," the best cook book ever printed, and most valuable in every household. Bound in cloth.

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These two latter valuable household books are especially designed for the ladies.

3. "Barnum's Wild Beasts, Birds and Reptiles of the World," an exceedingly interesting publication, particularly adapted for students and the young; 514 pages, copiously illustrated, cloth binding.

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All these offers are open for a reasonable time and advantage should be taken of them at once.

TERMS—The terms of subscription should be borne in mind, so as to avoid confusion. They are as follows: Individual subscriptions, $2.00 each; club subscriptions (not less than five members), $2.00 each. Remittances can be sent by Check, Post-Office Order, Express Order, or Registered Mail. Early attention to this announcement is respectfully requested. Call at THE CITIZEN office and see the splendid premiums we are offering.

"THE CITIZEN" NEWSPAPER CO.,

69 Dearborn-st., Chicago, Ill.

DIDN'T KNOW HE WAS OUT.

The Surprise Which Struck an English Pugilist In Chicago.

He was a lightweight—at least he said he could fight at 133 pounds, although he looked as heavy and clumsy as a Sussex pig. He hadn't been over the water very long, and his h's were omitted and inserted on a system that left no doubt of his origin and ancestry.

The fighting game wasn't very good in Chicago when he arrived, and he had to cool his heels in idleness until his eyes had a keen, inquiring look and some of the surplus beef began to disappear from around his waist band.

One night he managed to hypnotize a saloon keeper who frequently brings off little affairs of the kind the Englishman wanted, and the boniface agreed to "get h'im a go." It seemed quite a long time to the Briton, but a match was finally arranged. He and a French Canadian gentleman of some little fame were to furnish the "wind up" at the next Monday night's carnival of the Cormorant club.

The hours never went so slowly as they did during the week that the Englishman waited for the night that was to bring him glory and a settlement of his board bill. At last the fateful evening came, and the man from across the sea hied him to the saloon where in a big back room the mill was to be decided.

He stood up in the center of the ring and bowed gracefully as a seasick elephant. The master of ceremonies bellowed, "Mr. Bill Lambkin of Birmingham, England," and then, "Mr. Henri Pijette of Montreal." Somebody hit a gong, and the carnival was under way.

The Englishman swung his right aloft, but it never landed. There was a duck, a swirling fist flying upward. The man from Birmingham sprang straight up into the air as if lifted by a dynamite explosion. Then he fell and lay very quiet on the padded floor.

"Lovely uppercut," said an alderman.

"Shortest knockout I ever saw," said a building inspector. "Eight, nine, ten—out!" said the referee.

They took him back to the dressing room and sat him on a chair. His eyes opened, and he rose to his feet.

"Hi say, hisn't hit time Hi was goin to th' ring?" he queried.

There was a snicker.

"No, you're through for the night," grinned his second.

"W'at? 'Ave Hi been boxin?"

"No, you —— cockney! T'other mug's been boxin."

"W'y? W'at's 'appened? W'at 'ave Hi been doin?"

"Ah, g'wan! You've been doin a clog dance an some ground an lofty tumblin," growled his second. The Englishman looked around him in a dazed, uncertain way and mechanically took the money—the loser's end—which was handed to him. Then he dressed and went out into the night, shaking his head and thinking many things.—Chicago News.

Duchess and Fishwife.

An old fishwife, one of the order that was more frequently seen a dozen years ago than today, and who runs about barelegged in a very brief tartan petticoat, with a creel of fish upon her shoulders, had been often promised by an ally in the servants' hall that she should some time see the young duchess in her own home. She was therefore posted one day in a distant corner of the hall, from which she looked out in obvious discontent as the lady and her guests filed in to dinner. When the dining room door had closed behind them, she was asked what she thought of the duchess.

"The duchess!" she repeated in the shrill tones of supreme disdain. "Dinna ye try for to make me believe my ain leddy was there. I saw a muckle braw wives tricked out in shining stones and feathers, each with her men by her side, but my bonnie duchess wasna' wi' them. Na, na, dinna ye try for to mak me believe that."

It then transpired that she was looking out for a tall, willowy form, clad in simple homespun, with a sailor hat poised lightly on a dainty head, such as she saw when she trudged to the rear of the castle with her creel, and that she would not have the tiara and satin train at any cost.—Madame.

Trick In Making Change.

A curious incident occurred in a Paris restaurant the other day. A high official, happening to be in the Montmartre district about dinner time, walked into a restaurant frequented much by foreigners, and took his dinner there, his bill amounting to 8 francs. When calling the waiter to pay for his meal, he handed him a 20 franc goldpiece, which the waiter put into his mouth, as is the custom of the Paris waiters. Making change, he only gave him 2 francs. The gentleman looked up and said: "Beg your pardon, I want 12 francs and not 2 francs." "Excuse me, sir," said the waiter. "You gave me a 10 franc piece. See?" And therewith he took from between his lips a smaller gold coin, showing it to the gentleman. The official, considerably wrought up for being taken for a fool, without any warning gave the waiter such a slap in the face that the 20 franc piece given him fell out of his mouth and rolled across the room. The gentleman got his change, and purposely forgot to tip the waiter, who had received quite a setback by the "striking" argument of the guest.—Paris Letter.

Finding a Verdict.

A Texas paper says that in one of the earliest trials before a colored jury in Texas the 12 gentlemen were told by the judge to "retire and find the verdict." They went into the jury room, whence the opening and shutting of doors and other sounds of unusual commotion were presently heard. At last the jury came back into court, when the foreman announced: "We hab looked ever'whar, judge, for dat verdict—in de drawers and behind de doahs, but it ain't nowhar in dat blessed room."

HE WAS OUT.

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and then, "Mr. Henri
ed." Somebody hit a
rnival was under way.
man swung his foreign-
Lambkin. There was a
flat flying upward. The
ingham gone straight
as if lifted by a dyna-

Then he fell and lay
ed quietly.
Hi been boxin?"
cockney! T'other
sin."
y's 'appened? W'at 'ave

t You've been doin a clog
e ground an lofty tum-
his second. The English-
ound that he was unfit,
he mechanically took the
loser's end—which was
n. Then he dressed and
the night, shaking his
king many things.—Chi-

ness and Fisherlife.

wife, one of the order that
quently seen a dozen years
ay, and who runs about
ays keep brisk but petti-
reel of fish upon her shoul-
often promised by an ally
hall that as should
the young duchess in her
She was therefore posted
distant corner of the hall,
she looked out in obvious
the lady and her guests
dinner. When the dining
d closed behind them, she
what she thought of the

ess!" she repeated in the
supreme disdain. "Dinna
make me believe any sic
ere. I saw a muckle braw
t out in shining stones and
with her neck bare, and
e duchess wasna' wi' them.
a ye try for to mak me be-

nspired that she was look-
a tall, willowy form, clad
ng raiment, with a pair of
on a dainty head, such as
n she trudged to the rear of
with her creel and that she
ave the tiara and satin train
—Madame.

k In Making Change.

incident occurred in a Paris
e other day. A little girl
ut to the Montmartre dis-
dinner time, walked into a
requested much by foreign-
k his dinner there, his bill
to 8 francs. When calling
to pay for his meal, he pre-
a franc goldpiece, which the
into his mouth, as is the cus-
e Paris waiters. The
ut to him 2 francs. The
looked up and said: "Beg
, I want 12 francs and not
." "Excuse me, sir," said the
'on gave me a 10 franc piece.
d therewith he took from his
ts a smaller gold coin,
to the gentleman. The offi-
erably wrought up for being
fool, without say warning
ditor such a slap in the face
franc piece given him fell
the floor and rolled across the
gentleman got his change,
ely forgot to tip the waiter,
ed quite a setback by the
argument of the guest.—

Finding a Verdict.

paper says that in one of the
trials before a colored jury in
12 gentlemen were told by
to "retire and find the ver-
" went into the jury room,
e opening and shutting of
other sounds of unusual con-
re presently heard. At last
me back into court, when the
announced: "We hab looked
judge, for dat verdict—in de
nd behind de doahs, but is
ar in dat blessed room."

A FATAL MISTAKE.

It Was Made by a Profane Frenchman In His Leave Taking.

A citizen of France who has an inveterate habit of confounding everything which is said to him and has been endeavoring to acquire a knowledge of one vernacular was about leaving his boarding house for a more comfortable quarter. All the little mysteries of his wardrobe, including his last nether garment and umbrella, had been packed up, when he bethought to himself the unpleasant duty now devolving upon him —that of bidding "ze fodie" goodby.

After shaking his fellow boarders cordially by the hand and wishing them, with incessant bowing, "ze very best success in se virl" and "se benediction du chiel," he retired in search of his "dear landlady," to give her also his blessing. He met her at the stairease, and advancing, hat in hand, with a thousand scrapes, commenced his oration. "Ah, madame, I'm going to leave you. You have been verree amiable to me, madame. I will never forget zem fear zat. If in my connree, I would ask zer government to give you a pension, madame." The good lady sat down her head and blushed modestly, while our Frenchman proceeded: "Well, I must go. You know in zeese life it is full of pain and trouble. If Got accepted se vird vich Lamartine made in his poesie, zen sure should be no more pain. Adieu, madame—adieu! Perhaps forever."

Thereupon the Frenchman was making his exit, when he was suddenly called back by his landlady, who interestedly inquired, "Why, Mr. C——, you have forgotten your latchkey." Mr. C—— appeared amazed, apparently not understanding his interrogator. "Yes," continued Mrs. M——, "you know it is the rule for all boarders to give me their latchkeys." "Oh, madame," interrupted the Frenchman, with enthusiasm, "I'vill give you not one—not one, but zou sands!" and, applying the action to the word, he sprang toward Mrs. M——, and, embracing her tightly in his arms, kissed her most heartily on the cheek. Mrs. M——, recovering herself at length, cried out, "The key, Mr. C——, the key!" "French, confounded, confounded, ejaculates with heavy sighs: "Oh, madame, I not you ax me for one kee, and I give it to you. Vat a fatale mistake!"—Scottish American.

A BIT OF PENCIL.

Prized Because It Is a Veteran and Went Through the War.

"I have a very fine and choice cabinet of relics and specimens of the late war," said J. Fillmore of South Dakota. "In the collection is an old fashioned common lead pencil, only three quarters of an inch long, which was given to me by Major J. B. Fairbanks, who carried it through the entire war, and in presenting it to me the major gave me this biographical sketch of the pencil: 'This pencil is a veteran of the late war. When it enlisted, it was round and of full length.

"'When the war was over, it was, like many other veterans, badly used up. During its service it campaigned in dust and mud, over the hills and plains of Maryland and Virginia, through the swamps of Mississippi, across the mountains of Kentucky and Tennessee, again through Virginia, from the Wilderness to Appomattox. It has watched upon the picket line in the cold of the winter and in heat and in cold, in rain and in snow. It has taken part in many skirmishes, and in more than half a dozen regular battles, and in addition it went through the siege of Petersburg, and was engaged in several of the assaults upon that stronghold. With it, for eight months, while the owner was first sergeant of his company, he kept the daily record and report of the company.

"'It wrote the name and the number of those on detached service, of the absent with leave, of those daily detailed for ordinary camp duties or occasionally for some special duty, of the number present for duty and of the sick in quarters. At the roll call during battle it noted the names of those who did not answer. It has recorded the names of those seen to skulk in the rear during a battle, died of wounds, died of disease, discharged on account of wounds received and disease contracted in the line of duty. In its own way it has written its humble page in the history of the most eventful epoch of time. It has served it and cherished it.'"—Kansas City Times.

"Yez Popoli," Not "Yez Del."

We all know a favorite and much quoted passage from "Vez popoli, voz Del." Is it not, perhaps, of all proverbs, the most fallacious? Was it Talleyrand who asked, "How many fools does it take to make a public?" Does not another popular proverb say, "Too many cooks spoil the broth?" It is a vulgar error to believe that many persons together can decide better upon a thing than one person alone. An optimist might argue that this belief has taken birth from the tendency of a people to optimist that it has arisen from the desire to escape responsibility.

The popular notion is that a number of intellects can be summed up into one hob, but the fact is they limit each other and act as a clog. "Men," said Galileo, "are not like a number of horses attached to a carriage, all pulling together, but rather like a number of loose horses running a race, of which one gains the prize."—Blackwood's Magazine.

His Price.

Father (who has given his consent)—I hope, young man, that you know the value of the prize you will get in my daughter?

Young Man—Well—er—no, sir. I don't know the exact value, but, as near as I can find out, it's in the neighborhood of $5,000.—London Answers.

Though Vermont has increased in population but 9,000 in 25 years, Massachusetts has added nearly 1,000,000 to its inhabitants in the same time, and Rhode Island and Connecticut also show a steady growth.

HEROISM OF A WIDOW.

General Schofield's Recognition of the Bravery of a Southern Woman.

It was on the first and second days of September, 1864, General Hardee of the southern forces, was sent to Jonesboro from Atlanta with 23,000 men to head off a formidable flank movement of the enemy which had for its purpose to cut off southern communication and thereby compel the evacuation of the city of Atlanta. The flank movement consisted of 40,000 or 45,000 men and was commanded chiefly by Major General John M. Schofield, together with General Sedgwick, who was also a corps commander, and consisted of the best fighters of the Federal army.

As the two armies confronted each other two miles to the north and northwest of Jonesboro, it so happened that the little house and farm of a poor old widow was just between the two lines of battle when the conflict opened, and having nowhere to go she was necessarily caught between the fire of the two contending lines of battle, which were at comparatively close range and doing fierce and deadly work. The house and barn caught fire and were soon converted into a federal hospital, and with the varying fortunes she was alternately within the lines of each contending army, when not between them on disputed ground. So the battle raged all day, and the wounded and dying of both armies were carried to the humble shelter of this old lady until her yard and premises were literally strewn with the dead and dying of both armies.

During the whole of this eventful day this good and brave woman, exposed as she was to the incessant showers of shot and shell from both sides, moved fearlessly about among the wounded and dying of both sides alike, and without making the slightest distinction. Finally night closed the scene with General Schofield's army corps in possession of the ground, and when the morning dawned a kind thing and old lady still at her post of duty, knowing, too, as she did, the fortunes, or rather misfortunes, of war had stripped her of the last vestige of property she had except her little tract of land which had been made waste. Now it was that General John M. Schofield, having known of her suffering and destitute condition, sent her under escort and arms a large wagon load of provisions and supplies, and caused his aid-de-camp general to write her a long and touching letter of thanks, and wound up the letter with a special request that she keep it till the war was over and present it to the United States government and they would repay all her losses.

She kept the letter and soon after the southern claims commission was established she brought it to the writer, who presented her claim in due form, and she was awarded about $600—all she claimed, but not being all she had. That letter is now on file with other proofs of the exact truth of this statement with the files of the southern claims commission at Washington.

Her name was Allie McPeek and she died several years ago.—Atlanta Constitution.

PRIVATE TELEPHONES.

New York Millionaires' Call Numbers Are Not Public Property.

There are very aristocratic telephone owners in the city, but a study of the telephone directory supplied for the use of the general public does not reveal this fact. This is done purposely. It is no use getting mad if, when you ask for Mr. Croesus Vanderbilt's telephone number the girl at the other end asks if you don't know it. When you say that you don't know it or try to fool her and say you did have it, but lost the memorandum, she will answer back, "We cannot give you Mr. Croesus Vanderbilt's house unless you know the number."

The fact of it is the girl would be breaking strict rules of the company if she gave this information. There are a good many millionaire and prominent society families who have telephones in their residences, but they are for private use. Only the head of the house of the house and a few other persons know the number. The mistress of the mansion gives the number to her friends, and in exchange receives their numbers. She also leaves her number with the head of the hospital where she happens to be on the managing committee.

This exclusive system is adopted in order that outsiders cannot annoy Mr. Millionaire by ringing him up on the telephone. The men who have telephones in their offices do so with the proviso that their names and telephone numbers shall not appear in the directory.—New York World.

Vanderbilt's Secret.

An amusing story about Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt is told by one of her school friends. It happened several years ago, when Miss Vanderbilt was in short dresses, and the desirability of standing well with prominent people had not yet entered to the minds of the schoolmates.

The dispute started over the monthly report book. Miss Vanderbilt's name was second, and the girl who stood first in deportment and lessons was very anxious to find out the secret of her success.

"I don't care," exclaimed one of them, "the teachers favor you 'cause you're rich, but my father says your grandfather used to sell matches. Then you're poor!"

And Miss Vanderbilt, who was possessed of rare dignity, held up her curly head a trifle higher and answered quietly:

"I really don't know. But if he did I'm sure they were good matches."—New York Herald.

The Roman Helmet.

The Roman helmet of the average size weighed about two pounds and was thickly lined with felt, so that a severe blow could be borne without serious inconvenience. These helmets were intolerably hot, however, and were never worn during the march or at any time save on parade, sentry or guard duty, or in the immediate presence of the enemy.

CALIFORNIA IN 3½ DAYS FROM CHICAGO.

Variable Route

Tourist tickets allowing privileges nearly as before accorded, can be obtained with full information, upon application at City Ticket Office,

208 CLARK ST. CHICAGO.

All meals served in Dining Cars.

Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Tourist Sleepers are run through to San Francisco without change, leaving Chicago daily via the

North-Western Line.

CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN RY.

Society Directory.

ANCIENT ORDER OF HIBERNIANS.

STATE OFFICERS.

State President—M. Stephen Dukes, 527 Jackson st., Hyde Park.
State Vice-President, Ed J. Kelly, Armory Block, Ottawa, Ill.
State Recording Secretary, Daniel McGlynn, 1240 Gaty av., East St. Louis, Ill.
State Treasurer, Jas Cosgriff, Bloomington, Ill.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

County President—Thomas Hennessy, Revely, 3146 Groveland av.
County Vice-President, W. J. Dougherty.
County Recording Secretary, F. J. Conroy, 451 Thirty-fifth st.
County Financial Secretary, Jas. Flynn.
County Financial Secretary, Jas. Flynn.
County Treasurer, Thomas Hennessy.
Sergeant-at-Arms, Thomas Keegan.
The county board meets the second Sunday of each month at 3 p. m. at 32 Madison st.

DIVISION OFFICERS.

Div. No. 1—M. J. Hennessy, Room 208, 120 Randolph st. Jackson st. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. at 32 Madison st.
Div. 2—Thomas Hennessy, Revely, 3146 Groveland av. Meets in Father Matthew hall corner Ashland av. and Hillgrove, the 1st Wednesday of each month at 8 p. m.
Div. 3—D. Hennessy, Pres., Grand Crossing; M. Harmon, V. P.; F. Brennan, Rec. Sec., 8243 Crowley av.; Thomas Hennessy, Fin. Sec., P. J. Sullivan, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. at 32 Madison st.
Div. 4—Jas. Sullivan, Pres., 3264 Sullivan court; Patrick Perkins, V.-P.; John Lavelle, Rec. Sec., 624 Johnson av.; Thomas Hennessy, Fin. Sec., 3146 Groveland av.; Jas. Flynn, Treas. Meet at North av. and Noble st., the 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m.
Div. 5—Michael Blake, President, 109 Sedgwick st.; Patrick Kelly, Vice-President, 109 Sedgwick st.; Thomas Hennessy, Fin. Sec., 3146 Groveland av.; Jas. Flynn, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. at 32 Madison st.
Div. 6—P. Gilfoyle, Pres. 161 W. Harrison st.; Michael Kelly, V.-P., 161 W. Harrison st.; Thomas Hennessy, Fin. Sec., 3146 Groveland av.; Jas. Flynn, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. at 32 Madison st.
Div. 7—P. Gilfoyle, Pres. 161 W. Harrison st.; Michael Kelly, V.-P., 161 W. Harrison st.; Thomas Hennessy, Fin. Sec., 3146 Groveland av.; Jas. Flynn, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. at 32 Madison st.
Div. 8—Thomas Hennessy, Fin. Sec., 3146 Groveland av.; Jas. Flynn, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. at 32 Madison st.
Div. 9—William Sullivan, Pres., 3264 Sullivan court; Patrick Perkins, V.-P.; John Foley, Rec. Sec., 3264 Sullivan court; Thomas Hennessy, Fin. Sec., 3146 Groveland av.; Jas. Flynn, Treas. Meet 1st Sunday each month at 3 p. m. at 32 Madison st.
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KNIGHTS OF ST. PATRICK.

Pres., J. H. Carpenter, 1st V.-P., Jas. Hughes; 2nd V.-P., D. J. Sullivan; Rec. Sec., J. P. Hanning, 363 Noble st.; Fin. Sec., W. F. Mahon, 1st Treas., P. O'Brien; Marshal, Commander, John Dudley, 74 Ohio st.; Sentinel, Commander, Thos. Kelly, 74 Ohio st. Meets every Thursday of each month, 8 p. m. in Temperance hall, corner Taylor and Miller sts.

FATHER MATHEW T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Organized Feb. 8, 1866. P. J. Kennedy, President; Michael Kenny, 1st V. P.; William S. Dillon, 2d V. P.; J. J. Barry, Secretary; M. O'Brien, Ed Dempsey, Asst Secretary; John Shannon, Treasurer. Meet in hall, 332 W. Taylor st., the 1st and 3rd Mondays of each month at 8 p. m.

ST. COLUMBKILL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

Edward Hayes, Pres., 68 W. Ohio st.; James M. Gubbins, 1st V.-P.; D. McGinnis, 2nd V.-P.; F. Kavanaugh, Rec. Sec., 620 W. Huron st.; P. J. Shealy, Fin. Sec., M. Gubbins, Asst. Fin. Sec.; T. Shall, Treas.; M. McLaughlin, Sergeant-at-Arms; Thomas Hayes, Marshal; Jas. Hayes, Thomas Hayes, Thomas Hay, T. C. Hartigan, K. McCue. Meets 1st Sunday of each month at 3 p. m. in school hall, Romeo and W. Indiana sts.

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SUBORDINATE COURT OFFICERS.

Holy Family No. 1—Michael Heaney, C. R., 8 Elburn av.; Wm. J. Wallace, Rec. Sec., 126 W. Erie st.; George B. Hallett, Fin. Sec.; Jas Kennedy, Treas.; Dr Geo O Symon, Med Ex. Meet 1st Wednesday at 8 p m, and 3d Sunday at 3 p m, in Sodality Hall, Hay and 14th sts.

California No. 2—Thomas Tuohy, C. R., 52 Walnut st.; Martin Downing, Rec Sec, 153 N Hoyne av.; Jas Quigley, Fin Sec; John Durkin, Treas; Dr D H Conley, Med Ex. Meet 1st Wednesday at 8 p m, and 3d Sunday at 3 p m, in Anchor Hall, 328 W Indiana st.

Garfield No. 3—Joseph Hughes, C. R., 268 Thirtieth st; John Fitzgerald, Rec Sec, 272 West Eighteenth st; Richard Hughes, Fin Sec; Henry Powers, Treas; Dr William King, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays at Clearport av and 39th st.

St Pius No 4—J. Nichols, C. R., 343 Hastings st; Francis J. Quinn, Rec Sec, 726 Blackhawk st; A Quinn, Fin Sec; John Durkin, Treas; Dr David O'Shea, Med Ex. Meet 1st Wednesday at 8 p m, and 3d Sunday at 3 p m, in Anchor Hall, 328 W Indiana st.

Jacques Cartier No 5—Michael Cyr, C. R., 66 Washburn place; Joseph Wrobel, Rec Sec, 97 West Lake st; Louis Jordan, Fin Sec; Ed L Doran, Treas; Dr F Lange, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Blue Island av and 39th st.

St John's No 6—Stephen Dukes, C. R., 1820 Dearborn st; James Gleason, Rec Sec, 1820 Dearborn st; Daniel McGrath, Fin Sec; Martin Dearborn st; Daniel McGrath, Fin Sec; Martin D Kearney, Treas; Dr P J Sullivan, Med Ex. Meet 1st Tuesday and 3rd Monday at 8 p m in Prosperity Hall, Eighteenth and State sts.

St James No 7—John B Jordan, C. R., 93 Ann st; R B Hawson, Rec Sec, 93 Fifth av; W J Eller, Fin Sec; P M Clowry, Treas; Dr J E Mallmond, Med Ex. Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays in Arlington Hall, Indiana av and Thirty-first st.

St Joseph No 8—George H McKeon, C. R., 220 S Centre av; William J Hoyne, Rec Sec, 37 Arlington place; John F Lawlor, Fin Sec; Thomas Hoyne, Treas; Dr J J Delaney, Med Ex. Meet 2nd Sunday at 3:30 p m and 4th Sunday at 3 p m, in Prosperity Hall, Hay and Eleventh sts.

St Patrick No 9—Thomas Finnegan, C. R.,

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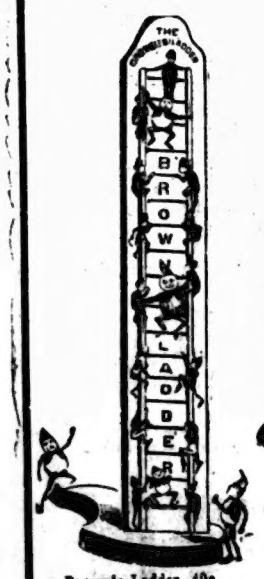
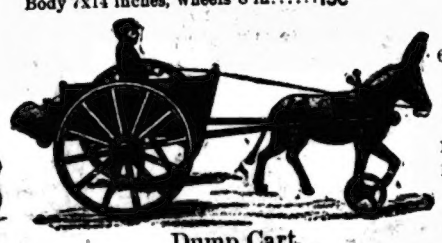


Brownie Ladder, 19c

Toy Cart

Painted and striped, body 5x9 inches, wheels 6 inches.....8c
Body 7x14 inches, wheels 8 in.....15c

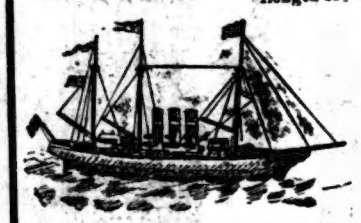
Fire Chief's Wagon. Malleable iron. Length, 14½ inches.....75c



Dump Cart. Length 11½ inches.....39c

Drums.

6½-inch diameter..19c
7 " " ..23c
8 " " ..35c
9 " " ..42c
10 " " ..55c
11 " " ..65c



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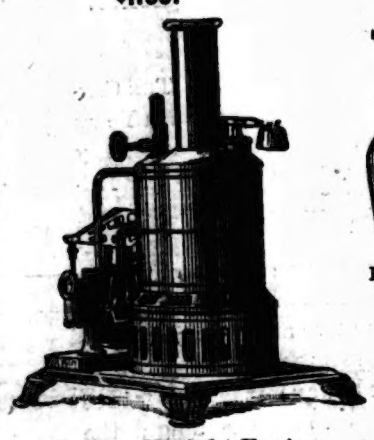

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